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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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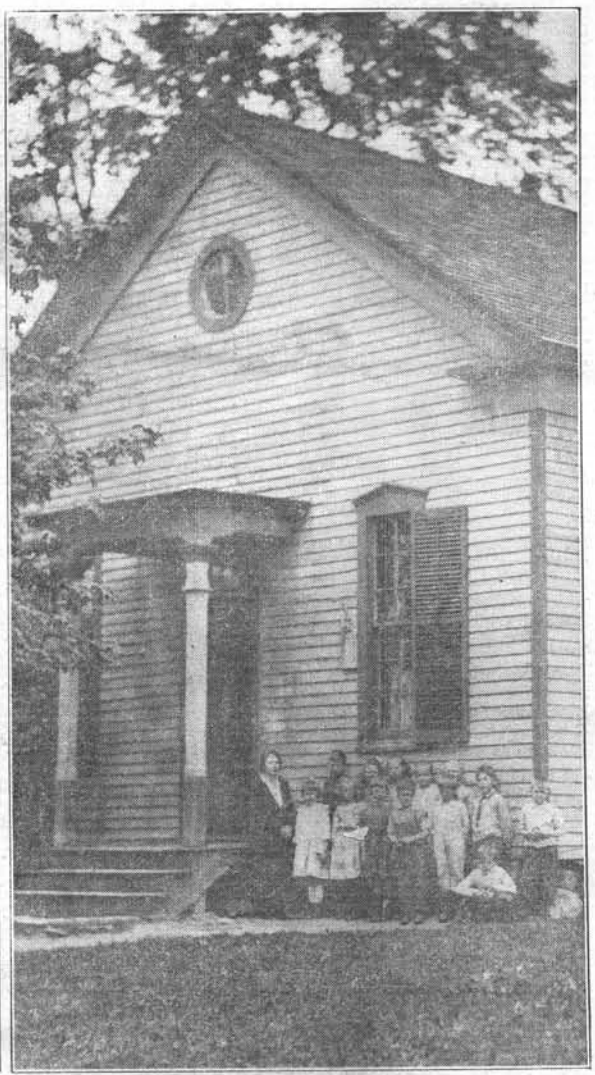
Volume II No. 18 | Royal Oak, Michigan | November 23, 1936

Foes Call Fr. Coughlin British Spy, 'Kluxer'

(Story on page 14)

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE



—Pictures by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

LIBERTY OF EDUCATION

An Open Letter By Father Coughlin

The Clerical Question

TO THE Public in General and to the Clergy in Particular:

The activities of the National Union for Social Justice have been suspended because I found it impossible to proceed, due to a most serious group of objections.

These objections are not in the nature either of a command or of suggestions which came from any ecclesiastical superior to the effect that I should cease broadcasting. On the contrary, since the decision at which I arrived was publicized on Saturday, November 7, my own superior, Bishop Gallagher of Detroit, was the first to request me to continue broadcasting.

The purpose of this letter is to explain the nature of the objections to which I refer, because they arose from unexpected quarters. They were a barricade builded by no superior, but rather by the laity and the clergy in America. They were placed in my path not through any malice, but, nevertheless, their presence prevents the further functioning of the National Union for Social Justice.

Let me explain: From the Catholic laity there has risen an opposition, not to the sixteen principles of Social Justice, but to my person. For example, the Catholic Laymen's League of New York has attacked me more viciously than has any communist in America. This organization uses the name "Catholic" and operates in the archdiocese of Cardinal Hayes. I know not whether this organization is recognized by His Eminence, but I do know that up to this present writing the archdiocese of New York City has not repudiated the Catholic Laymen's League, which spreads libelous and calumnious literature all over America, and which flagrantly abuses the name of "Catholic".

Thousands of persons have written to me, some complaining of the Catholic Laymen's League, some blaming the Cardinal himself for permitting this group to operate in his archdiocese under the name of "Catholic", and some excoriating me because they accepted as truth the calumnious literature forthcoming from the Archdiocese of New York City as if it were approved by His Eminence.

Elsewhere in this issue of **"Social Justice"** I am having printed a telegram and a press release widely published by this Catholic Laymen's League. It is a fair example of the literature which the "League" disseminates throughout America. No comment upon these libelous utterances is required because the entire argument contained within them not only indirectly attacks my priesthood but directly attacks my citizenship.

Omitting the comments upon the epithets which this organization hurls at me, may I state passingly that **I never voted in Canada nor did I ever serve in any Canadian or British army.**

The above is one sample of a thousand attacks, not against the principles of Social Justice, but against my person and my priesthood, which originates from the ranks of the Catholic laity. Like every other attack of a similar nature it has received the benediction of silence on the part of the Church.

The clerical attacks against my person have been more numerous, more reprehensible, yet, perhaps, characterized by no taint of malice. As an example of this type, permit me to cite the case of Monsignor John Ryan, paid employe of the New Deal government and spokesman for the Democratic National Committee. Monsignor Ryan has the reputation of being a political economist who, for the past forty years, has been lecturing and writing on matters pertaining to Christian economy. He himself has never made the pretense of being an expert on the money question. His writings disclose no evidence that he has ever fathomed this subject. His recent utterances further indicate that he lacks knowledge of the fundamentals of finance.

I am making this statement in a purely objective manner, with no thought of casting aspersions upon this venerable cleric who possibly has influenced intellectually a very small sector of the American public, either by his books or his lectures.

However, this is the point: Monsignor Ryan's recent utterances over the radio must be considered no better than the utterances of any other salaried politician even though he spoke as a Catholic priest. They were colored by the fact that he spoke under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee, and they were impaired by the fact that he was content to make generic statements without his having offered any serious proof to support his conclusions.

If you remember, correctly, I challenged the Monsignor to appoint a board of referees to discuss the theories which I advanced on money in the book "Money: Questions and Answers". I was willing to have nothing to do with the appointment of this board. Nevertheless, Monsignor Ryan has not accepted the challenge.

The fact that his attack, unsubstantiated by proof, wrought serious harm, both to me and the National Union, deserves some explanation. I have been opposing communism by endeavoring **to destroy the causes which create communism.** In pursuing this objective, it was necessary for me to point out the communistic tendencies of the New Deal, and the failure of the New Deal to remove two of the chief causes of communism from our economic and financial systems. Thus, in answering Monsignor Ryan's attack, I believe that I showed New Deal tendencies toward communism, and New Deal inefficiency in relieving certain causes contributing toward the genesis of communism.

In the two days following the broadcast in which I answered Monsignor Ryan, a prominent ecclesiastic was credited with having given a statement to the newspapers to the effect that "If the American people fail to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, it would be the greatest betrayal since the days of Judas Iscariot!"

I do not know if this prominent ecclesiastic was quoted correctly or incorrectly. I do know that the statement attributed to him was published in practically every newspaper in America. I do know that no denial of this statement was ever published. I do know that my office was deluged with telegrams and letters from Catholics and Protestants repudiating me because of the exceptional dignity of the ecclesiastic who was credited with this incredible statement. I do know that this high ecclesiastic was rightly considered by the people at large as a referee in the Ryan-Coughlin controversy, and that by this "Judas Iscariot" statement the palm of victory was extended by the public to Monsignor Ryan.

Of course, every person, including priest and layman, has a right to his own opinion. However as a result of this affair things have reached a point where my personal decision had to be made. Thousands and thousands of letters have poured into my office as a result of Monsignor Ryan's broadcast and the irreconcilable conflict of ecclesiastical opinion. It seemed to me that the only course open to me, with the welfare of both church and state primarily in mind, is to step aside, at least for a while, until the winds of conflict and passion have been somewhat stilled.

The Monsignor Ryan incident was multiplied a hundredfold in hundreds of parishes throughout the nation where clerics were content to assail my person while carefully refraining from assailing either the principles or the facts which I expressed and emphasized.

I dare say that not even in one case was this done out of malice. I attribute it to a dozen other minor motives, chief of which was a desire for smart conversation.

Among my clerical critics were dozens who have seen fit to differ with me violently for such nonsensical statements as "bullets not ballots" when as a matter of fact **I have never advocated the use of**

(Continued on Page 15)

Labor, Content With Pay, Can't See an Annual Wage

By Mark Meechan

Sincere friends of labor are becoming increasingly dismayed by the pitiful breach now widening in the formerly solid ranks of organized labor.

The question inevitably presents itself to the thoughtful member of any labor organization: "What is more important: collective bargaining in the interests of all labor, or the egoistic aims of Billy Green and John Lewis?"

That question points, in the opinion of many earnest unionists, to the one effective solution of the differences which have arisen to disunite the unions. Many of the rank and file of both warring factions would like nothing better than the opportunity to vote both Green and Lewis out of office and into oblivion.

They feel that the movement, established by Samuel Gompers and guided by him to the heights of power and solidarity, is more important than any personalities however forceful, or however broadly publicized they may be.

* * *

To the layman who doesn't understand the ambitions of some of the "aristocrats of labor," the fight over vertical and horizontal unions never did make sense. To the uninitiated it seems that such a problem might be worked out very smoothly in the secret councils of labor, and thus save the good name of trade unionism and maintain the all important solid front against the real enemies, the exploiters of labor.

Splitting the ranks has always been the effective means of destroying movements in behalf of the people. It is the plutocrats' way of ruling the masses—and more recently it has been the communists' way of deceiving and misguiding the people. It is a serious matter when leaders, entrusted with the faith of the entire membership of a great organization, do the work of rank-splitting for the enemy.

That influential leaders among the unions see and fear the rising dangers to labor's cause is made clear by the following statement recently made by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Union:

"Communism and the American trade union

(Continued on Page 4)

SHE SELLS SOCIAL JUSTICE

Photo for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Eileen Norcross, of No. 105 Eastwood avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, sells as many as 700 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE each week. Sixteen-year-old Eileen is entitled to special recognition for her enterprise. Quite needless to add that the young lady is laying up a neat little bank account for herself. Her picture, with the approving editor-in-chief, was taken on the occasion of Father Coughlin's recent visit to her state.

Scores of other enthusiastic youngsters throughout America are making your access to SOCIAL JUSTICE easy and convenient. Appreciate their zeal and enterprise by buying from them regularly.

The little fellows, most of them, have only their week-end evenings to give to the distribution of their consignments. It will help these youngsters to do business profitably, insure a smoother distribution of the paper, and be a decided convenience for YOU, if you would make your purchase from the same carrier a weekly habit.

52 Per Cent Of Industry Could Pay It

By the Labor Editor

This writer talked to men at one of the country's great automobile factories. He asked frankly for the workingmen's attitude. The consensus was that the men are now receiving "two or three days more pay" each week. They recognize the improvement.

But they do not look ahead. They do not see us marching rapidly toward another 1929, when, perchance, once more the skids will be put under our economic life and "another frightful depression" entered into.

Annual Wage

Two working men leaving a Third Party rally in Michigan were overheard. "That guy, Ward, is impractical about a living, annual wage?" The other asked: "Why?" "Well," the first speaker explained, "How in —— does he think we can wait a year for our wages?"

They, could look backward. They could see the present. They were satisfied with the change. They had little or no interest in the future.

We are talking honestly, about the ideas of honest men.

Men who work all day in a shop are tired and want diversion instead of meditation. It was idleness in 1933 and 1934 that made men think. Activity in 1936, and their present (if brief) prosperity, acts like an opiate.

Annual Wage
A Strange Idea

I am talking of the best men in America—the great rank and file of labor. They do not look ahead except with hope, and that hope is empty unless it is accompanied by planning.

The great corporation out of which these practical men come is now to operate on a 40-hour week. The lowest pay is not over 60 cents an hour—that is, $24 a week. The

(Continued on Page 6)

Instructions to All Officers and Members of The National Union

Dear Fellow Members of the National Union:

On Saturday evening, November 7, I delivered the last of a series of broadcasts in which I stated that, henceforth, the National Union for Social Justice "will remain asleep." This decision was arrived at calmly and serenely. In no sense do I wish you to interpret this decision as having any other meaning, hidden or otherwise, than was expressed in the statement which I made.

The National Union is in no wise dying or dead. In an article appearing in this issue which I am entitling **"The Clerical Question,"** there is explained for you the basic reasons which brought about our decision, and it will indicate to you what must be accomplished before the National Union can awake and proceed along its vigorous way. Therefore, please follow out precisely the following instructions:

1. The authority of officers in the National Union, save the members of the Board of Trustees, is hereby revoked.

2. The Board of Trustees can act only insofar as they are members of the Board of Trustees.

3. All offices of the National Union are hereby closed, including the central office at Royal Oak, Michigan, which will be definitely closed no later than November 30, save for one or two clerks whose services will be required to handle telephone calls, mail and incidental business which will arise relative to accounts with creditors.

4. There will be no meetings or social affairs of members of the National Union in units or in Congressional Districts until further notice, and no one is authorized to collect or receive any money for the National Union or for any division thereof.

5. There will be no meetings of Boards of Operators formally or informally.

6. There will be no expressions from any individual of the National Union or from any former officer of the National Union on matters politic. **If any expression is given it must be forthcoming from an individual insofar as he is an individual and not insofar as he is a member of the National Union.**

This is our present program of "watchful waiting."

SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Liberty of conscience and education.
2. Just, living, annual wage.
3. Nationalization of important public resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Control of private property for public good.
6. Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
7. Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
8. Maintain cost of living on an even keel.
9. Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
10. Labor's right to organize.
11. Recall of non-productive bonds.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and lower taxes.
15. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
16. Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.

Who Will Set the World Ablaze?

DICTATORSHIP IS AT WAR with itself in the world today.

The conflict in Spain is the present theater of that warfare which threatens to surge over all Europe—perhaps to engulf the world.

The two great theories of dictatorship—the communist and that of the totalitarian state—give promise of working out their differences by the devastation of modern warfare. Each perfects its plan of propagating its philosophy, its economic plan, its political formula throughout the world.

Russian communism stands ready with the great Red standing army of 1,800,000 men—organized and trained while the Soviet world-propaganda sought to teach pacifism and disarmament to the peoples of other nations.

Russia has already invaded vulnerable America with the most efficiently organized program of propaganda ever devised and set in operation. The latest evidence of communist proselytizing is the appearance of full page advertisements in our best newspapers recommending for our "better education" a monthly publication called **"Soviet Russia Today."**

From the latest advertisement headlined **"Who Will Set the World Ablaze?"** we quote:

> "One cannot hope to comprehend the world situation unless he understands the Soviet Union and its peace policy. One hundred and seventy million people, occupying one-sixth of the world's surface, committed to a policy of peace!
>
> "Yet the Soviet Red army is one of the world's largest.
>
> "How is this explained? What do you really know about Russia anyway? Are you fooled by propaganda in unscrupulous journals?"

. . . and more "unscrupulous propaganda," equally absurd.

Dictatorship has always been a self-contradiction, but it always has "complete and satisfactory" reasons why it is the answer to all human problems.

History and human experience mean nothing. Dictatorship is rampant in Europe today. As always, it wants to conquer the world.

This generation of Americans is witnessing the living, dramatic proof that **war cannot end war.**

Yet Russia spends millions to convince this sadly wise generation that Sovietism, with its colossal peace-time army, plans peace for the world.

* * *

Hitler's Dilemma

A FEW days ago Hitler observed the anniversary of the beerhall putsch, which ended with a prison sentence and a badly discredited National Socialist movement.

He grasped the opportunity to tell the German people that "for the first time in these many years, I observe this day without deep anxiety for Germany's future."

But there is good reason for anxiety. Hitler promised relief from the prostration of unemployment. He took power with the understanding that the scourge was to be ended forever.

While it is true that unemployment has virtually disappeared from Germany, a large percentage of those restored to employment have been re-employed in munitions factories.

That kind of employment does not sustain itself and it drains the resources of the country.

As a result, Germany's public debt has increased to a new high and taxes have been increased steadily to meet the bankers' toll of interest.

National income has increased 38 per cent since 1928, but tax levies have risen 75 per cent since 1932. More and more the German worker labors for the banker. Year by year Germany approaches a new and more serious breakdown, simply because Hitler elected to dodge rather than solve the financial dilemma of Germany.

No nation, even under dictatorship can eternally borrow and eternally pay interest without going into either bankruptcy or destructive inflation.

* * *

Il Duce's Worries

PERHAPS DICTATORSHIP has shown to best advantage in Italy.

Mussolini is credited by most disinterested observers with putting disorganized and disheartened Italy on its feet for the first time since it became a united nation.

But there is also a fatal flaw in Fascism.

Il Duce has no one to whom he can leave his power and his responsibility with complete confidence that he will continue to lead Italy onward and upward toward the glory of ancient Rome.

Apparently he is grooming his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, in the hope that he will carry on the great ideal, Ciano however, is an untried youth. He might misuse the dictatorial power to the destruction of Italy. He might prove a weakling and be displaced by those who would tyrannize over and exploit the people.

Even the plans of a dictator are only human and easily set aside once he has retired to the tomb.

* * *

THUS, dictatorship, at war with itself, and threatening to "set the world ablaze" with war, is the forlorn hope of frustrated masses.

Our American system is still the best by an immeasurable degree. When our leaders deceive, and the people feel the deception in terms of suffering, they can overthrow their leaders without bloodshed.

When our leaders make mistakes and overburden their people with debt-interest-taxes, they can be peaceably removed.

And when a great leader is removed by death, our liberties are not placed on the block.

With all its flaws, American democracy is by comparison, the safest and best form of government on earth.

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from page 3)

have nothing in common so far as policy, purpose and principles are concerned. Yet it was evident to the communist leaders that no real progress could be made for communism until it had acquired a dominant position in the trade union movement.

"Unfortunately, within the last year, the door has been opened by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"Knowing of the intention of John Lewis to control the organizing campaign in the steel industry, the communists last January opened organization headquarters in Pittsburgh and Chicago.

"Communists, acting under direction of their leaders in America, have been active among the steel workers throughout the year. Whether or not it would be justified, it is their intention, if steel is organized, to claim the major credit."

* * *

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Frey has drawn an accurate picture of the communists' method of making a stooge of Mr. Lewis—that is the way the communist is trained to work.

It is precisely the danger that Mr. Frey sees and warns against that is turning millions of men and women, who are sincere friends of labor, against policies which are making organized labor an incubator, as it were, for the breeding of communist bacteria.

Every man and woman who loves Christianity and our democratic institutions has a right and a patriotic duty to condemn the almost puerile bickering which is providing fertile ground for the "boring-in" process of anti-American communists.

Those are serious thoughts, Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis, and more and more Americans are realizing what is going on behind the scenes.

In the spirit of good citizens you should patch up the difficulties and get into the battle solidly, unitedly against communism. That is the greatest service you can render to the nation and to the cause of labor.

Americans Should Study Denmark

Every Farmer Owns Farm; Debtor Pays No Interest

IN THIS issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE we present the story of agriculture in Denmark. It is perhaps the greatest story in its political, social and economic implications that can be written in the field of agriculture. In it are a thousand lessons for American statesmen.

Here is a nation whose development parallels the development of the free America. In 1760 the agrarian slave was freed in Denmark. In 1776 the political slave was freed in the American colonies.

Today there is not a farmer in Denmark who is not an owner of his farm. Today in America approximately half the farms are occupied by tenants.

In Denmark 92 per cent of the farms are free from debt! In America approximately 75 per cent of the farms are mortgaged.

In Denmark, out of over 200,000 farms, there are fewer than 22,000 agricultural laborers. In America, out of 6,800,000 farms, there are more than 4,000,000 agricultural laborers.

Independent Family Denmark's Goal

Denmark is recognized the world around as the most ideal agricultural country. How did this come to be? In the first place a broad national policy is responsible. **The Danish people predicated their agricultural policy on the ethical value of the independent family.** With this broad basic principle they set about to create independent families. In two generations the statesmanship of Denmark raised agriculture from the depths of despondency to the highest pinnacle.

Back in 1850 the co-operatives were originally established. The government loaned these co-operatives money to reloan in long term maturities on the security of small farm properties. The term of the agricultural loan was 60 years!

In 1880, 50 per cent of the appraised value of small holdings was available through special credit associations financed by the government.

In 1899, 90 per cent of the appraised value of the land was available.

In 1919, the entailed lands, viz: lands which hitherto had passed from father to son, were purchased by the government and resold to the individual family, thus breaking up the great estates of Denmark.

In the same year, 1919, the government started its policy of loans on new buildings and 10 per cent of all the farmers of Denmark immediately availed themselves to modernize and industrialize their agricultural plants.

Government Absorbs Interest on Debt

In Denmark the impossibility of the farmer paying interest on his invested capital has long since been recognized. True to the national policy of basing agriculture on the ethical value of the independent family, the government absorbed the interest on agricultural loans. Thus, in a series of reforms, the Danish nation not only liberated the peasant farmer but made him the backbone of the state.

There is debt among the Danish farmers today, but this debt has been incurred **for the purchase of property and not for production.** The young married couple in Denmark goes in debt for a farm. The debt does not mature for 60 years, but there is no interest on that debt to be paid by the young farmer. The interest is absorbed by the government.

The state goes even further: It loans money for the modernization and industrialization of the farm and these loans are at extremely low interest rates and they are amortized over the life of the buildings.

What is the result of this policy? Well let us take an American applicant for cation of it. In 1920, assuming that the first mortgage debt on American farms was $9-billion, the interest is $540-million a year. Were the government to absorb the interest it would cost the government only half this amount, or $270-million a year. If the maturities were extended over 60 years the total tax against the farmers of America would be only $150-million a year. There would not have been a farm foreclosure in America!

Yet, instead of this $150-million a year, the debt burden of the American farmer in the 15 years has included an interest charge of $540-million and a principal charge of $600-million, or $1,140,000,000 a year.

Practices Philosophy Of Abundance

Is it any wonder that the Danish farmer has progressed at a more rapid rate than any farmer in the world? Is it any wonder that he has cleaned up his debts faster than any farmer in the world?

But this is only part of the picture. In 1880, Denmark was exporting grains, today it exports no grains but produces, in place of grains for export, butter and bacon.

Since the agricultural reform movement started, Denmark has raised sugar beets to satisfy the demand for home consumption of sugar.

She has revolutionized her agriculture from the standpoint of science with a complete soil conservation program; with crop rotation; with the raising of their entire seed requirements; with the raising of all vegetables necessary for home consumption; with the importation of tens of thousands of fruit trees; with the elimination of fallow land in favor of rotation. With these and other scientific reforms she witnesses a 144 per cent increase in her harvest within a period of fifty years. This is the philosophy of abundance.

Denmark is the foremost nation in the world in soil improvement, in the thorough cultivation of the field, in improved fertilization, in the betterment of the strain, and in the selection of crops.

Farm Societies Deal With Government

But still this is only part of the picture. There is no such thing as regimentation in Denmark. The farmer is left to his own initiative, plus the financial help of the government offered as a national policy. The real work is done by the associations of the farmers. Legislative reform freed the citizen and granted him financial help, but the agricultural association works hand in hand with the legislative reform. Practically every Danish farmer is a member of the farm unions of that country.

There are 137 separate societies operating under the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark. These separate associations have over 103,000 members, or half the farmers of the country. These societies dominate the dairy industry. They have their lectures and their shows, give prizes not for the individual animal, but for the entire herd. They study the plant culture. They furnish experimental and demonstration fields. They fight for the eradication of plant disease. They purchase the seed as co-operative societies, and they send out consultors to advise the individual farmer on plant culture, on animal husbandry and on farm management.

The societies in federation, and under the name of the Danish Agriculture Society, deal with the government and with industry.

In addition to these societies the small land holders have established 1,250 separate societies with 81,300 members. Still in addition to these are co-operative farm societies for the joint production and sale of commodities whose members participate in the volume of trade and not on the basis of capital invested.

These societies dominate the economic life of the farms and save the farmer the tremendous percentage of his annual budget, wasted in other countries by uneconomic purchases and sales.

How It Would Work in America

Were America to have statesmen such as Denmark has we would this year offer a national policy predicated upon the ethical value of the independent family. We would permit the tenant farmer of America to purchase that farm.

Suppose three million avail themselves of the privilege! That would be a $15-billion purchase. Suppose the term of maturity would be 60 years! Then the tenant farmers would have to produce $225-million a year, or only $75 apiece! The interest on the $15-billion would be absorbed by the federal government.

What would that interest be? The government is today borrowing its fiction money at 1.70 per cent, but say it was 2 per cent—that would cost the government $300-million a year, which is a joke in comparison with its present agricultural budget.

Suppose that three million tenant farmers in America would have available such a plan, as the Danish farmer had made available to him by his liberal government. Each would have to have 10 per cent of the value of the farm—90 per cent would be furnished by the government. The farmer would have to have $500 to purchase a $5,000 farm. Then he would have to make $75 a year to pay on the principal. The result would be just what it was in Denmark. There wouldn't be a tenant farmer in the United States. There would naturally follow a building program, so with the ever-increasing security of the land and the new buildings on it, a vast modernization program would proceed from the original program. The great building industry would have a revival undreamed of in our calculations.

There is nothing theoretical about this. Denmark has done it while we sit idly by being called inflationists for daring to suggest government aid for the farmer who wanted to refinance mortgages at 1½ per cent interest over 47 years under the Frazier-Lemke bill.

Hay Harvest in Denmark

—Ewing Galloway picture.

Denmark has reorganized its agriculture. The snug and practical little nation of the north solved its farm problem on the very sensible basis of making its farm families secure on the land, producers for use at a profit. Denmark has put in practice the principles of social justice. Other pictures of this agriculturally ideal country are reproduced on page 16 of this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

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No C. C. C. Camps for Jobless Girls

If You Avoid Relief, You're 'Out of Luck'

By Mary Ellen Hill

This is the fourth and final article on America's "Forgotten Women." Mary Ellen Hill, formerly a well paid private secretary, has freely and frankly written of her three years of fruitless search for employment. Self-respecting and self-reliant, determined to avoid relief, she found her case—like thousands more—an all but insoluble dilemma. In order to be eligible for relief, one must be "back where one came from"; such jobs as there are go to those on relief rolls. There seems little place for "rugged individualism" among the jobless; one must become a 'bum' first before life takes order and meaning.

AFTER six months of fruitless search, I borrowed enough money to take me back where I had been longer in my job-hunt, but not enough to go where I had earlier bailed from and where I did not wish to return as a down-and-outer.

Now, I was back again in the city that every succeeding federal office had said I should not have left. I was glad to be back. I liked the place. And I felt, in rounding out the year there, that I should be able to feel something like a citizen.

Entering a government re-employment office, a few words of my inquiry were heard and I was sent on a nice long walk to a PWA office in another part of the city. Arriving at a locked door during the closed-down lunch period, a toss of a male head within directed me to a side entrance on another street. There, a much-carmined young-woman clerk who was holding up the door on the outside moved her wad of chewing-gum sufficiently to announce, "Taint open yet, dearie."

Back to the first door, the clock had advanced enough for me to be admitted, but I was at the wrong office. I should inquire at the office I had originally come from! I was, however, here told that I still was not a citizen **because I had been away from that city,** and that I was **not eligible for WPA work if I was not on relief.**

Work only for Those on Relief

Back I tracked, while my stomach cried for lunch, to the first office where after a long wait I answered enough questions to satisfy a bonding firm. I was asked, and I answered, more than I wanted to tell, for no persons who has held desirable positions, economic and social, likes to parade his or her life while admitting poverty.

Surely to warrant all this recording of my history and predicament, there must be employment in the offing, but when I was finally given a card to sign—I guess to have evidence I could write my name—I heard again the old familiar refrain: "only domestic work." WPA was for those on relief. I haunted that office 'till told the government could do nothing for me because I did not "belong" in that state, although I had come to that city over 18 months before, six of which I had job-hunted elsewhere.

I am right back where I started. Still jobless and still keeping off relief. Counting transportation, shoe leather and physical wear and tear, it looks cheaper and more comfortable to settle down, content to become a bum in this land of "more abundant life."

Neatness Counts Against a Job

Many women have told me their need for work is too often judged in federal re-employment agencies by their appearance. I know it. I have stood before some of these officers and been aware that they were appraising what I had on and judging my need accordingly. If one's clothes appear of good quality, clean and pressed, shoes shined and heels trim—even though the latter may have just meant the sacrifice of a meal—she is too often placed in the category of not needing work quite so badly as had there been less determination and sacrifice to maintain self-respect. There is too often no allowance made in those minds for the fact that the clothes may date back to better days, and that time and effort may have been spent to present the best appearance possible.

I am not implying that federal re-employment office personnel are unfit for their jobs, but too many have somehow just happened to get there without any real fitness. There must be many, many very able and sympathetic persons in these capacities, but the rank and file give the impression to the person on the outside that they themselves are on the inside because some "pull" has put them there, and that seemingly they have not the mental ability or desire to see themselves in the other person's situation and handle it accordingly.

Neither is it all their fault. Someone in Washington, in a padded swivel-chair, with his feet on his desk, who knows even less and can not wish to know any more, has set down a hard and fast ruling, and these federal office incumbents can do no other than obey the rein. The official attitude is, **"It's too bad, but you shouldn't have let yourself get into such a fix!"**

No CCC Camps For Young Women

Following long caravans of CCC trucks on the highways, with their loads of young men—moving, which they seem doing endlessly—I have pondered how the government reconciles doing nothing comparable for unemployed, homeless, uncared-for women and girls. These loads of gay youth — well-fed, well-clothed, schooled, given medical attention, supervised recreation, physical training, entertainment, spiritual guidance, transportation, leaves of absence, $5 per month spending money, short hour work under healthful environment, and their families paid $25 per month for their time—come out of the camps better physically and mentally to say nothing of their various other benefits.

Not the least of the benefits to the CCC worker is a higher morale than many of them have ever known, which is in sharp contrast with the condition of hordes of young women drifting about the country, unable to get employment, without aim or anchorage, or any adequate interested supervision.

If You Avoid Relief, Case Is Hopeless

If her health breaks under the fight for existence, it breaks; that's all. If she has no home and the landlady wants the rent, that's that. And if she is ill-fed and has no money and does not dare spend what she has for food, it's just too bad. And when in desperation, after endless search among private enterprises for a job, she goes back again to federal employment offices, she suffers the humiliation even deeper, and goes through the whole vicious cycle again and again—as long as she can. No attractive government camps are set up for her!

I, for one, have borrowed and starved to repay, known bitter embarrassment because I could not meet other obligations. Forfeited insurance policies until I have none left. Sold one treasured trinket after another in order to eat at all. I have been underfed and underclothed; had to forego medical and dental attention; known no form of diversion that cost a penny. Read old papers and magazines or none at all. Stayed away from one source of music—the church—because I had no coin for the plate or fit attire and could spare myself that embarrassment.

But I have kept out of those browbeaten lines at the relief stations!

I have written these pages at night, in a tent, with a candle for light and heat, (in March)—cramped by having to maintain distances between a sliding typewriter, a tottering candle on a flimsy box, and an inflammable tent-wall, all in too close proximity for safety.

And my case is no different from thousands and thousands of others.

It is so absurd as to be almost funny—our government makes us **ineligible to the right to earn a living.**

Making the Most of It

Pictures for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

In search of a job—awheel through the American hinterland in her own small car which often served for roof and lodging—Miss Hill had many encounters with the folk "down under," striving with a stubborn spirit of American independence to "make the most of it," without appealing to relief. Father, mother, 16-year-old daughter and two small children (upper view) occupy one snug bedroom in the tar-paper shack. Below—This girl of high school age missed class this year because her mother was sick and she had to do the work. Besides, what school girl wants to give "Shantytown" as her address? The family was burned out once in Shantytown and had to start over. The girl does not look or speak as if she belonged here. The woman in the center came to help someone out of their predicament. She does not live in Shantytown. The boy, 16, of another family, is not in school or at work.

Annual Pay Basis New Labor Idea

(Continued from Page 3)

longest year is a 50-week year—that is $1,200. Certainly this is much better than 1933, when the same corporation was in the $900 brackets for the average wage and when thousands of those now working were unemployed.

What do we mean by an **annual wage?** Labor knows the men who are on straight salaries—the white collared workers in the offices, the superintendent, the plant manager. These workers are hired on the basis of an annual income, not on the basis of an hourly pay for the hours that they work. They are granted vacations with pay.

One of the principles of social justice is **a living, just and annual wage paid to every man who is willing to work and capable of working.**

A Just Wage Shares Prosperity

Now, what is a **just** wage? A just wage is one in which the worker **participates in the wealth he is creating.** Take a simple example: The mounting of a cheap glass in a ten-cent ring follows practically the same operation as the mounting of a Tiffany diamond. Certainly the diamond ring, in the highest of luxury markets, can afford a generous wage to those who participate in its assembly, to those who mount the stone. While, perhaps, in some sweat shop the glass of the child's bauble ring is assembled under the only conditions that can make a ten-cent ring available.

The American public realizes that motor cars are cheap enough today. Maybe they are too cheap. Certainly no such values ever were given as are offered today. Yet the three great corporations producing over 90 per cent of the cars of America are enjoying the greatest profits of all time!

The average wage in Michigan at the height of our new prosperity is today under $1,600. A just wage would simply mean paying to labor an amount in wages that reflects the enormous value of the goods that labor produces. Certainly it should be a living wage.

Now, what is a **living** wage? Well, in Michigan the last annual figure was $1,912 for a family of five. It didn't make a particle of difference what the income was, $1,912 was necessary for adequate food, proper clothing and decent housing, with $1,000 insurance with which to bury the worker and take care of his family.

The Michigan figure is higher than the national figure, but at least $1,800 is the very minimum at which an American family can live in frugal comfort with no luxuries.

Shop Pay Stops With Factory Wheels

So social justice stands for a living wage. The silliest thing in the world is to say: "'Let us see now, $1,800 a year is about $6 a working day, therefore, why should we worry if we get $6 a day wage?" That is where the word "annual" comes in.

There is fear in the heart of any thinking man in America today who works for wages. He might close his mind to the fear, he might trust tomorrow but he knows that $6 a day is not $1,800 a year. His lifetime of working experience teaches him just that.

How many times have you, Mr. Workingman, found production held up for want of material and been

(Continued on page 7)

Book Indicts Waste In America

Stuart Chase Recites Story Of Resources

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE acquainted with the Old Cattleman's story of the "Mistake in the West" (which ran serially in these columns some weeks ago), will be on familiar ground in Stuart Chase's new book, "Rich Land, Poor Land." (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.)

This story of the profligate waste of the natural resources of America ought to arouse every thinking citizen. "The people have been sitting on their porches watching a continent go by," writes Mr. Chase, who has been handyman and adviser for half dozen federal commissions and "administrations."

"Many Kansas farms have gone; the whole dust bowl is going. Other areas, involving millions of people, have lost their resource base of land, water or mineral deposit. The continent has been asked by the thieves and footpads and most foully hurt and beaten. Now at long last its patience is exhausted and it turns upon its tormentors."

Planless Greed Ravages Resources

Forests, crop lands, grass areas, lakes and rivers, then the resource deposits—all have been ravaged by the planless greed of man. "One continental resource after another," asserts Chase, "has been devastated. The beaver went first; the trappers eliminated him in short order. Then the forests, the tobacco soils of Virginia, the tall grass, the short grass, the soils of the cotton belt, the passenger pigeon, the Rio Grande region, gold and silver, the buffalo and the antelope, the best of the artesian basins, petroleum and natural gas, watershed after watershed, game and waterfowl, the marsh lands, copper, lead and zinc, the salmon and the sturgeon."

The story of the nation's water resources, too, is a familiar social justice theme. Congressman Lemke, in the recent campaign which he carried into every corner of the land, told the story of the arid west. He had, too, a plan for the restoration of moisture, which this book in large measure supports.

The water problem of the eastern half of the country, Mr. Chase points out, revolves around floods, navigation, erosion, water excess: that of the west, a question of drouth, dust storms, water deficit and shortage.

"The annual rain and snowfall in America amounts to the equivalent of 10 Mississippi rivers in their courses," Chase reveals. "Two-thirds of it falls in the east. As rainfall begins to decline, moving west from the Mississippi, forest gives way to tall prairie grass, which in turn gives way to short hardy grass of the great plains, then sage-brush, greasewood and cactus of the great basin.

Story of Water That of Civilization

"In Nebraska it takes 15 acres to raise on beef 'critter,' in the sage-brush country 50 to 200 acres. The average man drinks a little over a ton of water in a year; a bushel of corn drinks 10 to 20 tons; a pound of beef requires 15 to 30 tons, directly and indirectly. Water is the life blood of the continent.

"Man," says Chase, "has long addressed his survival to great rivers —the Nile, the Tigris and Euphrates, the Hwang Ho, the Ganges, the Danube and the Volga. With their co-operation civilization rise, the wheat springs, trade flows, great cities grow. If their laws are forgotten or neglected, civilizations fall, floods roar, silt chokes the channels, bread fails, drouth spreads. North America is no exception to this ancient rule."

The total water on the planet is believed to be a fixed quantity, says the author referring to the hydrologic cycle, and here we think of "Liberty Bill" again and his "ups and downs" of moisture theory. Says Chase: Sun and air suck up moisture from oceans, lakes, rivers and green leaves, and suspend it in the atmosphere. Oceans and lakes evaporate moisture, leaves transpire it. A spruce forest transpires as much as 8.5 inches of water annually!

This moisture-laden air moves upward, when it cools enough it falls as rain, snow or hail. The first precipitation is absorbed by the surface of the earth; surface soaked, more goes into underground reservoirs; the surplus runs off in rills, brooks and rivers. The rivers flow on to the ocean for another round of evaporation. The underground reservoirs slowly release their store into springs, marshes, streams and the long roots of plants to carry them through dry seasons.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith inaugurates a weekly feature which we hope will become of ever wider interest to our 900,000 readers. The departure aims to provide an intelligent preview of some of the better books, especially of those authors who have some contribution to make toward a program of social justice in America. The new book by Stuart Chase, reviewed on this page, is easily one of the most important books of the year. It tells the grim story of waste in America; but does not stop there. It outlines a forward-looking program of correction and recovery.

Old Nations Use Forest Wealth Wisely

Closely related to the water supply is the forest waste. A tree crop ought to be harvested when "ripe" like corn, the author shows, except that unlike corn, trees do not all ripen at the same time. With trees, "a proper harvesting selects the mature crop and allows the immature crop a chance to grow and ripen in its turn. Then the forest goes on and yields forever. The forest service cuts millions of acres of government lands on this basis. Only the ripe trees are taken. Seed pines are carefully left. Trees are felled to do least damage to younger growth. The forest is healthier than it was before!"

This is the way trees are harvested in Sweden, Germany and other European countries. **In Denmark there are now twice as many trees as there were 75 years ago!** American greed leveled our primal forest stands clean, lumbered off all timber, grubbed out the stumps, plowed the new land, reaped crop after crop and tilled every vestige of swamp and marshy spot drier than a bone. The bare hillsides gullied, then eroded to complete uselessness and the winds blew the farms away!

Flood control, water conservation, as well as the conservation of mineral resources, and discussion of the government's big power dam projects, like Boulder and the Tennessee Valley, are also covered in his book.

Flood Control Long Range Policy

"The great Mississippi flood of 1927 inundated 18,000 square miles, killed 246 persons, drove 750,000 from their homes and did $300-million damage to property. Silt is rising on the floor of the Rio Grande precisely as in the Mississippi. But without levees the rising river waterlogs the surrounding country. On the Missouri River, 2,275,000 acres of land, 26 cities, and 730,000 people are subject to floods.

"The engineering policy of flood control for 200 years has been to get the water off the land by drain, channel, levee or culvert. In big streams, dredge the channel and hustle it faster. The policy is vicious, stupid and wrong," Mr. Chase indicts. "The only intelligent program is to hold the water in the soil or in the artesian basin, pond, lake and farm reservoir. When this is not enough, or cannot readily be done, hold it with big dams and artificial reservoirs."

The commercial power revenue from these projects is quite incidental to the larger program of saving America, but this practical incidental eventually pays for the project. It is simple as a school room lesson.

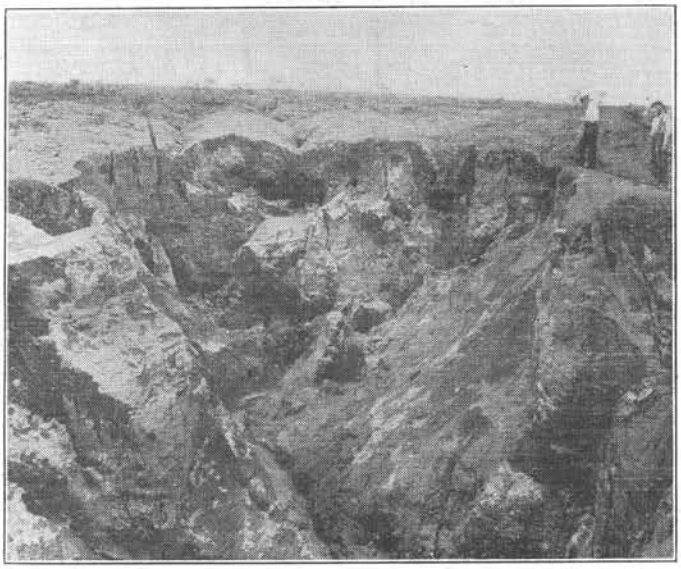
Use Idle Millions, Is Chase's Remedy

As simple as his relation of the various resource wastes, is Mr. Chase's planned financing to restore America. "The financial system we have known was kept in reasonable equilibrium by devoting savings to new capital expansion. When maturity cries a halt, the savings accumulate in sterile lumps and choke the system. Infusions of bank credit, based on expectations of future expansion, create temporary purchasing power on one hand and debt on the other. The debt is a gamble on future growth at the old rate. If growth does not materialize, the debt ceases to have value. Issuing new debt against it simply postpones the final settlement.

"Proposals for a permanent resource program — like that of the National Resources Board, calling for $105-million over the next 20 years—do not register as sound in the minds of most bankers," the author says. "Because they do not produce 5 per cent golden eggs! Where is the money coming from? Financial traditions are devastated by the suggestion. Better endure a perpetual army of the idle, a perpetual condition of penury and tightened belts, a desperate and benighted peasantry on failing soil, than to profane the accepted symbols of finance!

"The financial system must change, either in the direction of a frozen feudalism with inanimate energy and invention in cold storage, or in the direction of a mechanism which finances public works, reconditions blighted areas, gives work to the idle, permits steady increases in living levels—without choking its values by incrustations of debt.

THIS ONCE WAS AN AMERICAN FARM



—Ewing Galloway picture.

In sharp contrast with the story of Denmark's agricultural solution, described elsewhere in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is this example of land waste in America. This instance of unchecked erosion in South Carolina is described in Stuart Chase's important book on the nation's resources, reviewed on this page.

Annual Wage New Idea

(Continued from Page 6)

laid off for one hour, three hours or a day?

How many times have you hung around a factory wondering whether it was wise to go home or to sit there waiting for the pay to start when the work started?

Social justice would take the 16-million industrially employed in America and set aside $28,800,000,000 for straight salaries at a minimum of $1,800 a year for the year 1937! These 16-million will receive not more than $25-billion under the pay-as-you-work industrial system of today. For a 50-week year that is an annual wage of $1,800, but there is a check there for $36 every week just as there is a bill for what you eat and for the rent and for the clothing and for the transportation staring you, Mr. Workingman, in the face.

Annual Wage Found Practical

Now the next point is an extremely important point, and that is, is the wage practical? The answer is that the wage is practical. General Motors, for example, made a profit last year of $214-million. That profit alone is a living wage for nearly 120,000 families. But the duPont interests own 25 per cent of General Motors. Their share in the net profit represented a living wage for nearly 30,000 families, after labor had been paid its going rate of wages.

Not all industry can pay a living wage today. There are 200 corporations out of 300,000 corporations reporting that have practically half the assets of industrial America. This little group of 200 corporations have assets of over $81-billions, while all the rest of the corporations have assets of $85-billion. Yet the little group employs 52 per cent of all the labor in America and the great group employs 48 per cent. So, 52 per cent of all labor could have a living wage paid to it today and that wage would be economic.

If this is wrong let one official of a great mass production industry, or say any industry employing over 5,000 men, come forth and deny it.

Were labor to have a living wage, an annual wage, payable, of course, weekly, the money would go for an increase in food badly needed in an undernourished America. It would go for home improvements and a change of residence to more decent quarters. It would go in frugal savings; or it would go in recreation and amusement. Little would be hoarded.

The wage would be most widely distributed and the surplus which is so complained about would disappear into the stomachs and on the backs and over the heads of the people of America!

The "Iron Law" of Wages

U.S. Is Behind In World Trek To Prosperity

Our government in Washington makes much of world trade—even at the expense of domestic markets—and stresses the inter-dependence of the United States with other nations.

In the light of this official attitude, it is reasonable and fair to compare labor and unemployment problems of other countries with those existing in our own.

Neville Chamberlain, head of the British Treasury, declared in a London speech, October 6, that unemployment in Great Britain has been reduced below what everyone there thought was the irreducible minimum — two million. It is now more than 300,000 below that figure. Furthermore, Chamberlain says, there are today more men and women employed in Great Britain than at any time in the nation's history.

The prosperity which prevails in Great Britain is not due to armament manufacturing, according to the treasury official, or in any large degree to the great building activity. He says it is the result of immense activity in all industries.

U.S. Trails World

In contrast to what is happening in England, the latest bulletin of the American Federation of Labor says that our total employment is more than five million below the 1929 figure. We have about 12,000,00 unemployed and at least 20,000,000 on relief.

With about three times England's population, we have seven times her unemployed. With six per cent of the world's population, we have half the world's unemployment.

What is the position of labor? What is the chance for good wages, full organization and the unchallenged right of collective bargaining, when 12-million men and women are threatening the jobs and the wages of those who are employed? For behind every two or three employed workers, there stands today the shadow of one who is jobless and in distress, waiting to take their jobs.

The Social Security Act, with all its roseate language, isn't calculated to cope with this alarming situation. What should come first is a restoration of business activity to make permanent jobs. That can come only by restoring sound business conditions and confidence.

Two-Fold Reform

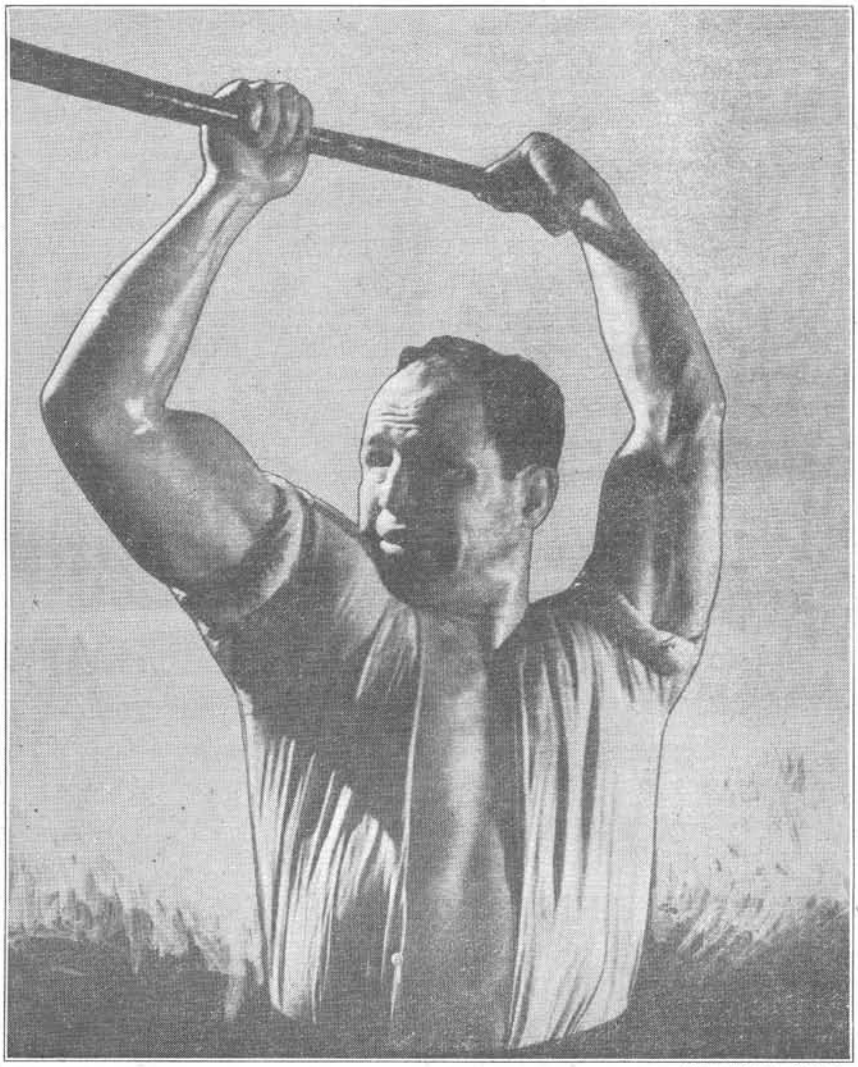
Coercion of big business is not the answer, regardless of what socially-minded experts may think, sincere though they may be.

The only solution is a hand-in-glove co-operation between industry and the government based on confidence in each other. There must be a two-fold program of economic reform:

(1) Monetary — to guarantee an equitable distribution of the people's money, easing of bank-credit restrictions to industry, and cancellation of tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds through which bankers make an unfair profit from the labor and production of others.

(2) Wage — to insure steady and sufficient incomes to the working men and women of the country by a necessary increase in production, and give to those who toil a profit in proportion to the advanced state of our machine age.

I believe that every citizen willing to work and capable of working shall receive a just, living, annual wage which will enable him both to maintain and educate his family according to the standards of American decency. —Second principle of Social Justice.



—Ewing Galloway Picture.

I believe not only in the right of the laboring man to organize in unions but also in the duty of the government, which that laboring man supports, to protect these organizations against the vested interests of wealth and intellect.

I believe in broadening the base of taxation according to the principles of ownership and the capacity to pay.

I believe in the simplification of government and the further lifting of crushing taxation from the slender revenues of the laboring class.

—Principles Ten, Thirteen and Fourteen of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Modern Labo Exploited as i

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Slave Wage False Econo

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ages, Vestige of Middle Ages

rn Laborers Are Still ited as in Days of Old

The prejudice against a living wage for the working classes is as strong today as it was in England during the Middle Ages, when the governing class enacted the notorious "Statutes of Labourers" to prevent wages from rising.

Later, in the capitalists' heyday of the nineteenth century, the custom of paying the lowest possible wages was so commonly in vogue with employers that political economists decided there was an "iron law" of wages, decreeing that the earnings of those who toil must always tend to fall to the bare level of subsistence.

The same economic philosophy prevails today, although a large number of employers have been rendered helpless to raise the pay of their employes owing to a decline in industrial production—owing, in turn, to a fundamentally dishonest system of money creation and regulation.

Avarice always blinds our sense of justice when we hire cheap labor. Instead of asking ourselves, "What is the biggest wage we can afford to pay?" it is the customary thing to say, "What is the smallest wage at which we can get men to work for us?"

Farmer, Laborer Both Lose

Low wages are a false economy. Genuine economy is predicated on high wages. Down through the centuries there has been an endless saga of trouble and strife provoked by the underpayment of the laborer and exploitation of the farmer.

When the laborer is underpaid the profits of the farmer decrease proportionately, inasmuch as the laboring class compose the great purchasing power of the nation.

And when the farmer is made to work for less than the cost of production, then, conversely, the laborer is seriously affected by increased food costs.

The pages of history are flecked with the bloodshed of murder and revolt in the struggle between the powerful to keep down the wages of the laborer and the laborer battling for a just share of what he produces.

Strikes, whether successful or not, often have prevented reductions in wages and won improved working conditions. But always the victory is at a heavy cost, for the whole community is put to hardship by labor disorders.

Slave Wage False Economy

It may be legal to pay a slave wage to the workman, and thus drive him to revolt and make him the prey of communist agitators, but it is certainly false economy.

Apart from the waste caused by strikes, underpayment of the laborer invariably results in large expenditures of public relief funds, and these expenditures mean increased taxation.

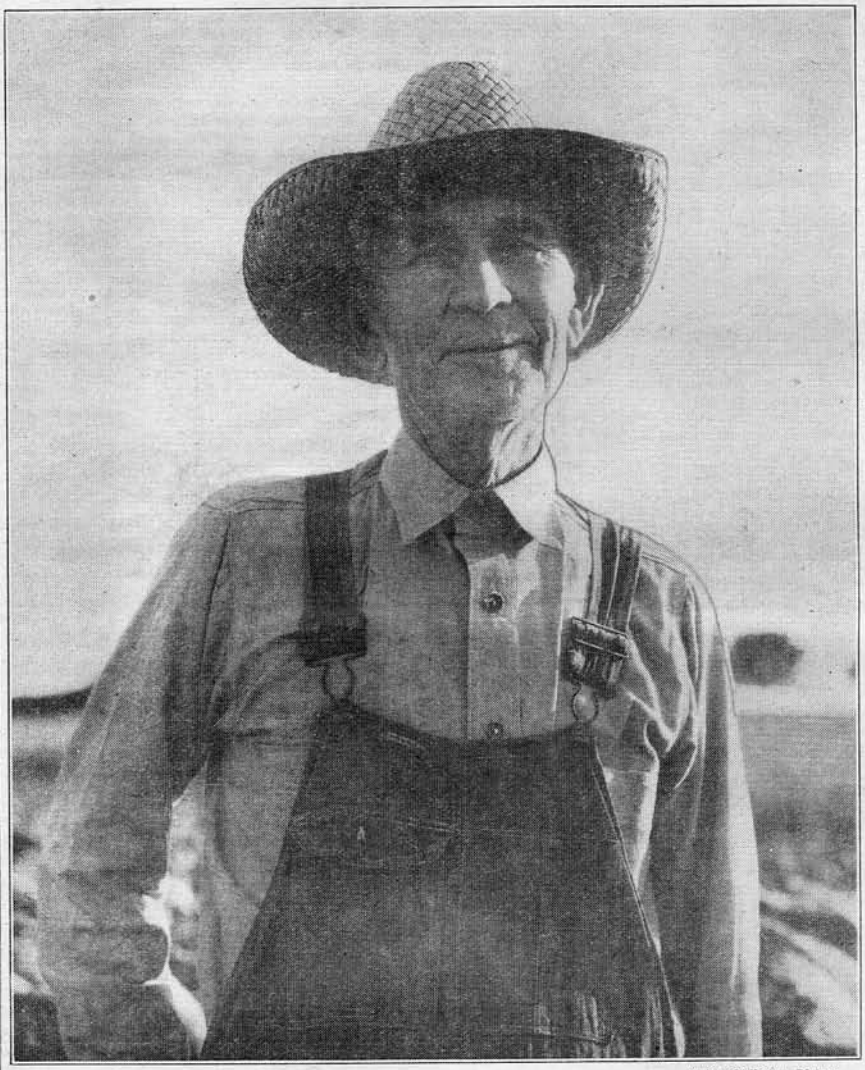
On the other hand, high wages mean a wider distribution of wealth, increased purchasing power, enlargement of home markets, and happier, more patriotic citizens.

In other words, high wages—spread throughout the year to provide the comforts as well as the necessities of life for the workman and his family—create a better distribution of earthly goods and thereby are helpful in improving our social relations with each other.

The employer benefits as does the employe, the farmer as does the laborer, and the government as does the people.

I believe in the cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

—Ninth principle of Social Justice.



—Ewing Galloway Picture.

I believe in the abolition of the privately owned Federal Reserve Banking System and in the establishment of a government owned Central Bank.

I believe in rescuing from the hands of private owners the right to coin and regulate the value of money, which right must be restored to Congress where it belongs.

I believe that one of the chief duties of this government owned Central Bank is to maintain the cost of living on an even keel and arrange for the depayment of dollar debts with equal value dollars.

—Principles Six, Seven and Eight of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Machinery Is Not a Menace To Our Lives

Just what has been the effect of modern machinery in the lives of the farmer and the laborer?

Has it militated to the advantage of the privileged few by increasing the concentration of wealth, or has it helped the many who toil by the hour and the day in the workshop and in the fields?

Eliot Jones, professor of Transportation and Public Utilities at Stanford University, holds that the latter view, by all yardsticks, is true.

A surprisingly large number of people cling to the mistaken notion that machinery is injurious, says Professor Jones, "because they see the disadvantages, but do not see the advantages."

Will Increase Buying

"What is not seen is that the lowering of the cost will enable the manufacturer to reduce the price of his product, and if competitive conditions prevail this will be the inevitable result.

"The lowering of the price will lead to an increased demand for the product. If the demand is elastic, that is, increases greatly as the price falls, it may easily happen that more men will be employed in making the product than before, notwithstanding the fact that, due to the introduction of the machine, fewer men are required to make a given quantity."

The same situation is applicable to the farmer, who is enabled to produce more with up-to-date implements, meanwhile selling more as production and purchasing power increase in the cities.

First Duty to Labor

The Stanford instructor reasons that though some labor is displaced as a result of the use of machinery, "this does not mean that the total demand for labor is diminished."

Up to this point no flaw can be found in Professor Jones' logic. He errs, however, as he concludes:

"These profits may be reinvested in the business or they may be distributed to the proprietor ,or to the stockholders, if the manufacturer is a corporation. In that event they will usually be spent or invested, and when so spent or invested, they will also constitute a demand for labor."

The good professor puts the cart before the horse. The first investment of the surplus profits of a manufacturer should be toward bettering the work conditions of those who produce what he sells. He should shorten hours to cause employment expansion. And he should pay a living wage to maintain purchasing power.

All U.S. Waterfronts Gripped by Strike; Peace Efforts Fail

Every important shipping port in the country is affected by the vise-like grip of the maritime strike, with no peace in sight, as this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE goes to press.

Several moves to extend the olive branch over the serious situation on the Pacific coast have been made by Edward F. McCrady, federal conciliator, but as yet his peace efforts have been fruitless.

Meanwhile, violence broke out on the New York City waterfront and fresh food shortages, resulting from the seamen's walkout, were reported in Alaska and Hawaii.

Shortly after Robert Darlington, 28, was slashed in a picket line altercation at a New York pier, strike leader Joseph Curran warned that his men would "be forced to protect themselves" unless they received adequate police protection.

Pacific coast fruit exporters met in San Francisco to determine a course of action caused by the curtailment of cargoes to Europe and elsewhere virtually at the height of the season.

The strike so far has tied up a reported 247 vessels in Atlantic and Gulf ports and 178 ships in west coast harbors.

Peace negotiations have failed repeatedly since the strike began October 29 on the west coast, taking an estimated 37,000 ship workers off their jobs.

The Federal Maritime Commission, appointed by the president, having failed to bring a settlement between the seamen and the ship operators, McGrady was dispatched to San Francisco to make further mediation offers to the opposing factions.

At last reports, McGrady had met with a group of shipowners to arrange a resumption of the negotiations, but his efforts apparently were in vain as he left the conference without making a statement.

A spokesman for the Maritime Commission later announced that group would shortly resume its hearings.

Referees Coast Bout

—*Wide World.*

Edward F. McGrady, assistant Labor Secretary, who, as federal mediator, is trying to bring peace to the strike - torn waterfront of the West Coast. So far, his efforts have been fruitless.

Social Security Act Seen As "Pie in Sky"

Even the most partisan defender of the New Deal cannot deny that the Social Security Act was written with an eye on an enhanced market for government bonds—and, also, with the intention of wiping away the huge spending deficit of the administration.

The same motive was behind the passage of the National Banking Act in 1863, when private bankers jumped back into the limelight of monetary control after being chased from the temple by Andrew Jackson 30 years before.

That nefarious bank act was predicated on the banks owning government bonds. The Social Security Act likewise is based on the unconstitutional theory that private international bankers will harvest big profits from social security taxes paid by labor and industry.

Workers Receive Notice

Shortly before the November elections a campaign circular went out to laborers and employers. It was printed and distributed at the expense of the taxpayers. It bore the imprint of the United States government printing office in Washington and the official seal of the Social Security Board.

The circular was addressed "To all employes of industrial and business establishments, factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices and other places of business."

Instead of telling the workers that a new tax on pay envelopes had been invented, the circular began:

"The United States Government will, in the near future, set up a Social Security account for you, if you are eligible. . . . From the time you are 65 years old, or more, and stop working, you will get a government check every month of your life."

Politicians Control Fund

The inaccuracy of this circularized campaign promise lies in this:

It represents the law as providing social security. It provides no such thing. It represents that the government will send you a check every month of your life. But you will get the check—if you live long enough—only because the government has forcibly taken out of your pocket the money with which to pay you later on.

The facts are that the government begins now to take a certain amount out of every day's wages that you earn, and out of the money that your employer has available for wages. Neither you nor your employer any longer controls this money. It is put into the Federal Treasury where it is controlled by politicians.

Federal bookkeepers will, of course, in year-to-year budget reports, enter this fund against existing fiscal deficits. What workmen and employers will get for their taxes, when the plan is fully in operation, is obviously nothing more tangible than the pleasure of paying off portions of the national debt.

Payment Up To Congress

Since there is no provision in the act for definite allocation, there is no iron-clad assurance that the security fund will revert to the working classes. We have only the pledge of politicians that the fund will actually be put to the purpose for which it is intended.

In the same way, since the security fund will become a part of the general government intake, bonds will be issued against the fund as they are issued against other forms of received and expected revenues, thus enabling Federal Reserve Bankers to realize interest payments and create more ink-pot money.

If congress, at some future date, makes an appropriation—then, and only then, will the money which the tax collectors take from your pockets be returned to you.

Federation's Family Spat Still Raging

The dove of peace fluttered over the embattled ramparts of union labor just long enough to get William Green and John L. Lewis into the headlines.

Then the bird took flight in a cloud of fresh confusion and hostilities.

In other words, the family quarrel of the American Federation of Labor is still status quo. Settlement overtures between Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis have again collapsed and the federation is still hopelessly split.

C. I .O. Parley Off

The Committee for Industrial Organization authorized Lewis, its chairman, to start peace negotiations with Green in the hopes that "existing differences might be composed and the 10 unions of the C. I. O. suspended September 5, taken back into the fold.

John L. Lewis

Green, the federation president, replied he would gladly meet Lewis, but said he lacked authority to "change the policy outlined by the executive council."

Lewis then shot back this answer:

"Under such circumstances a conference between you and the undersigned would be futile. . . ."

"When the American Federation of Labor decides to reverse and rectify its outrageous act of suspension and is ready to concede the right of industrial organization to live and grow in the unorganized industries it will be time to discuss and arrange the details of a re-established relationship."

No Social Relations

The 10 unions of the C. I. O., allegedly officered by radicals, were tossed out of the A. F. of L. for "insurrection."

Lewis told reporters that "if and when" he met Green hereafter he would demand:

(1) Lifting of the suspension of his faction.

(2) A. F. of L. endorsement of the Lewis campaign to bring all workers in the large industries into one big union.

The C. I. O. chief added that, in view of Greens indisposition to agree to these demands, a peace meeting "would be merely a social affair—and I have no desire to meet Mr. Green socially."

LABOR ROUND-UP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inside administration sources say Labor Secretary Perkins will head new Department of Public Welfare in cabinet reorganization . . . Edward F. McGrady mentioned as designate for Perkins' job . . . Harry Hopkins may continue as WPA head, according to reports, or may be appointed instead of Miss Perkins as Secretary of Public Welfare Department.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Building and Loan League delegates condemn Federal Housing Administration and urge its termination . . . see federal housing and mortgage loans as step to making the government "a perpetual landlord at a cost greater than would be incurred in the conduct of these activities by private enterprise."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Union officials announce that pressroom of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," a non-union shop for more than 30 years, has been organized "100 per cent" . . . Personnel of 164 men become members of the International Pressmen's Union.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Court rule sought on request of union employes of Chicago Great Western railroad for overtime pay awards . . . Counsel charges railroad trustees are trying to set aside overtime awards in defiance of order by National Railroad Adjustment Board . . . Engine, train and yard service workmen affected.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Death takes James O'Connell, outstanding labor leader for half a century . . . He was 78 years old . . . Ill-health forced retirement three years ago as president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department . . . Prior to 1911 Mr. O'Connell was international president of the Machinists' Union, and subsequently was vice-president of the A. F. of L. for 23 years.

FLEETWOOD, PA.—Voters declare overwhelmingly for a municipal power plant for the third time in three years . . . Utilities induced the courts to invalidate previous referendums on technicalities.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attempt of six railroads to dispense with use of mechanical stokers on locomotives discussed in hearing before Interstate Commerce Commission . . . Companies' claim that accidents occur to trains which have oil-fired and stoker-fired engines, as well as those fired by hand, brings sharp retort from Timothy Shea, assistant president of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen . . . Shea declares purpose of railroad spokesmen was to prove firemen are inefficient.

ATLANTA, GA.—Telegraph employes of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast railroad choose Order of Railroad Telegraphers as their collective bargaining agency and renounce company union representatives . . . Decision announced by S. E. Bryant, vice president of the O. R. T., who predicts that telegraph employes of the Atlantic Coast Line will be the next formally to oust "company unionism."

"Money Has No Motherland!"

So Spoke Napoleon, In Blast on Lenders

Napoleon, conqueror of Europe, acknowledged one enemy greater even than Wellington.

It was the international banking combine.

"When a government is dependent for money upon bankers," he once remarked, "the bankers, and not the leaders of that government, control the situation."

Again, he said:

"Money has no motherland; financiers are without patriotism and without decency. Their sole object is gain."

It was with this cynical viewpoint that the French emperor equipped his army to meet Wellington's British troops at historic Waterloo. He needed $25,000 for his army and borrowed it from English banks.

The firearms and the ammunition that cut down the English troops were purchased with money furnished by English bankers.

Our World War witnessed a recurrence of the same perfidy and the process will continue to be repeated as long as there are wars to be fought and money changers to finance them.

More Powerful Than Napoleon

Ernst-Hilscher.
Baron Alfons Rothschild

The same is true of economic wars. Political administrations, inimical to the will of the people, are swept out of power. But the international bank combine, the greatest enemy of the people, remains impregnable to punitive measures.

Never before has it been possible for man to produce as much as he can today. We have the manpower, the raw material, the fertile land, modern machinery and scientific skill to produce as much, and more, than the peoples of the world require.

Our problem is not over-production—but under-consumption. Why? Because there is no adequate medium by which goods and services can be exchanged.

In other words, the problem of money has not been met. Again, why? Because the creation and distribution of money has been turned over to international money lenders who control the money of the various countries for the exploitation of the people and their own enrichment.

Franklin Hichborn, an agricultural expert, in a recent radio address, asserted:

"Bank-credit money comes out of thin — very thin—air. At times it emerges in great quantities; then the transfer of goods and services is made easily, and we have 'good times.' Then again, bank-credit money vanishes into the thin air from which it came; goods and services cannot be transferred, for there is no adequate means for transferring them, and we have hard times."

"Banks," said Hichborn, speaking before the California State Grange, "are permitted to issue unsecured promises to pay up to 10 times their reserve. With such money is the business of this country, and for that matter the business of the civilized world, carried on.

"Bank credit is now practically all the money permitted us Americans. Its inflation and deflation is not controlled by the banker with whom you and I touch elbows. It is controlled by the world money trust, whose ramifications reach every country."

24 Oil Firms In Trust Suit

Twenty-four major oil companies are under indictment in the Wisconsin courts, charged with forming a trade monopoly in 10 middle western states.

A Federal grand jury charged that the oil companies were dominating 85 per cent of the sale of gasoline in the states named by unlawful agreements to "fix and restrict gasoline jobber margins, to maintain uniform jobber contracts, and to adopt uniform policies with respect to jobbers."

Defendant concerns named in the indictment included Standard Oil, Cities Service, Gulf, Shell, Continental, Sinclair, Texas, Ohio, Marathon, Empire, and National Refining.

Reserve Banks Pledge Employes To Secrecy

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO
230 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

March 19, 1934

IMPORTANT

In view of the ultra-confidential character of the work of the Federal Reserve Banks, and because undue importance may be attached to even informal or personal comments, officers and employees of this institution are requested not to disclose to any one other than an employee or officer of the bank entitled thereto any information obtained in the course of his or her work. They are particularly cautioned against discussing with outsiders any matters relating to the present or future policy of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Banks, or any member bank.

Governor

Chairman

Above is a notice posted for the attention of employes of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago two years ago. It was sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE by an employe of the bank. This warning is an illustration of the manner in which the Federal Reserve System garbs its operations in secrecy. If the Federal Reserve System is above board in its money activities why is there need for secrecy?

Where Wealth Is Concentrated

How many millionaires and how many multi-millionaires are there in America? Boyd's City Dispatch of New York City, "the oldest agency for direct advertising" in the country, doesn't claim to have a complete list, but it can give you the names of:

1,682—multi-millionaires;	**51,924—$250,000 and over**
14,173—$1,000,000 and over	**126,442—$100,000 and over**
11,012—$500,000 to $1,000,000	**495,594—$50,000 and over**
25,839—Around $500,000	**1,539,419—$5,000 to $50,000**

Roper Reports Farm Import Rise

Worst Trade Slump Since 1893 Is Seen

The United States is on the way to the most unfavorable balance of trade for any one year since 1893.

Official figures of the Department of Commerce show that the nation imported $33-million in excess of exports for the first nine months of 1936.

The $33-million differential is in direct contrast with a favorable balance of better than $66-million in the corresponding period of 1935.

A close scrutiny of the commerce department report discloses that foreign agricultural products are the biggest single factor in the huge import rise.

"Encouraging"—Roper

Secretary of Commerce Roper's analysis of his own figures minimized the situation, and found the increase in import trade to be "encouraging."

He told a press conference:

"We'd like to end the year with a favorable trade balance naturally, but we are going through a period of study and readjustment in trade."

Mr. Roper artfully dodged questions relating to the effect of State Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade treaties on the trade balance, and he was spared interrogation on Farm Secretary Wallace's recent pronouncement that we ought to import more corn if the domestic variety went above a dollar a bushel in price.

Big Farm Imports

The Commerce Department head said the import increase was "encouraging" because it showed our industries were buying raw materials abroad for expansion of their production in this country.

Heavy increases in wheat and meat imports resulted from the drouth, according to Mr. Roper, rather than from the reductions under the AAA.

His own report belies the Roper assertion that raw materials were responsible for the gain in import trade. Official figures show foreign farm products as the bulk of the new invasion.

For example, wheat from Canada and Argentina doubled during the first nine months of the year. In that period, a total of 38,460,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $32,681,000, came into the United States, as compared to 21,645,000 bushels, valued at $16,758,000, in the corresponding period of last year.

Steel to Europe

Imported meat products for the nine months rose to 119,507,000 pounds, valued at $18,970,000, as compared with 86,989,000 pounds, at $14,737,000, last year.

Hide and skins increased from 13,095,000 to 236,259,000 pounds. Leather and furs, and their manufactures, also showed rises.

Compared with September of last year, according to the commerce department's report, approximately two-thirds of our export shipments were in raw cotton, machinery and vehicles. Steel and armaments to the war-girding countries of Europe also were big export items.

Trade Outlook Pleases Him

—Wide World.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, who described his own report of the 1936 unfavorable trade balance with other nations as "enocuraging." The report showed American farmers as the principal losers in a $33-million excess of imports over exports.

Idea of Old English Dew Ponds Might Work on American Farms

In years of drouth, when the land is parched, what would a farmer give for a brimming pond on his highest acres, ready to spread its reviving moisture over all the surrounding crops?

What would foresters give for pools upon the highest hills, containing always abundant waters to feed the fire fighting pumps?

In England they have a way of building ponds on tops of hills and making water stay in them. They call them dew ponds. A good description of them is given in a book of 29 years ago, "Neolithic Dew Ponds and Cattle Ways" by Arthur and George Hubbard.

"There is still in this country (England) at least one wandering gang of men (analogous to the medieval bands of bell founders, masons, etc.) who will construct for the modern farmer a pond which, in any suitable situation in a sufficiently dry soil, will always contain water," the authors write. "This water is not derived from springs or rainfall, and is speedily lost if even the smallest rivulet is allowed to flow into the pond. The gang of dew pond makers commence operations by hollowing out the earth for a space far in excess of the apparent requirements of the proposed pond. They then quickly cover the whole of the hollow with a coating of dry straw. The straw then in its turn is covered by a layer of well chosen, finely puddled clay, and the upper surface of the clay is then closely strewn with stones. Care has to be taken that the margin of the straw is effectively protected by clay. The pond will gradually become filled with water, the more rapidly the larger it is, even though no rain may fall. If such a structure is situated on the summit of a down (hill) during the warmth of a summer day the earth will have stored a considerable amount of heat, while the pond, protected from this heat by the nonconductivity of the straw, is at the same time chilled by the process of evaporation from the puddle clay. The consequence is that during the night the moisture of the comparatively warm air is condensed on the surface of the cold clay . . . In practice it is found that the pond will constantly yield a supply of the purest water.

"The dew pond will cease to attract the dew if the layer of straw should get wet, as it then becomes the same temperature as the surrounding earth, and ceases to act as a nonconductor of heat. This practically always occurs if a spring is allowed to flow into the pond or if the layer of clay is pierced."

Mr. Fred W. Luening, nationally known conservationist, writing in the Milwaukee Journal, comments as follows:

"This rather labored explanation really simmers down to: If men will build an insulated pond it will gather dew. If, scooping out a hollow, they will lay down a good insulating material, and then spread an impervious surfacing over it — like asphalt, perhaps—they'll have a reservoir that is replenished every night from no other source than the atmosphere, even in periods of drouth when that atmosphere seems very dry.

"However, at this point it is necessary to qualify, and introduce the ifs and buts. That a dew pond would 'work' in the Sahara desert is unlikely. That it would work in America's hardest hit drouth areas is doubtful. That it probably would effectively function in Wisconsin is a reasonable supposition. Dew ponds are never failing on the Sussex Downs of England, and have been since medieval times.

"American ingenuity could undoubtedly develop a dew pond of rock wool, perhaps with asphalt of even tar, tamped down upon it, that would be inexpensively and easily formed."

Mr. Luening continues:

"With CCC boys by the thousands at our service, with WPA workers available in every community, the building of an experimental dew pond or two would be no great matter nor any reckless flinging away of money in these days of generous expenditures.

"If it worked," concludes Luening, "it might supply reserve water to irrigate many a farm, or a reservoir to help fight many a fire otherwise beyond the reach of water."

Russia Welshes on Trade Deal With Secretary Hull

Somehow or other Uncle Sam always comes off second best in his foreign trade dealings.

There has been considerable criticism of Brazilian shipments of cotton to the United States to replace the shortage caused by AAA crop destruction.

But the imports from Brazil, detrimental as they are to the interests of the American cotton growers who were hog-tied by the AAA, are of secondary importance now in the light of a recent news item from soviet Russia.

Commissar Litvinoff recently persuaded Secretary Hull to renew the Russian-American trade treaty. The ink on that treaty had hardly dried when Foreign Trade Commissar Rozengoltz popped out of a sliding door in the Kremlin with the announcement:

"We hope to get along almost without imports. Reduction of imports will be continued and intensified during the third and current five-year plans."

Litvinoff led Hull to believe that Russia would purchase $30-million of our exports a year. In return the soviets were given the right to dump their matches and wheat on our market in competition to American match industries and farming.

Now the soviet government tells us, in effect, that it plans to repudiate its promise to buy American products, meanwhile continuing to floor our nation with cheaply-produced merchandise.

Meanwhile, also, the soviets will continue to violate the terms of the renewed treaty by spreading the bloody doctrine of communism in our schools and public places.

The People Speak . . . .

Economic School

To the Editor:

A few evenings ago, I was standing on South Broadway in St. Louis. A young lady came along with SOCIAL JUSTICE newspaper and asked me if I ever read it. I told her that I did and purchased one. She then turned to another party and asked the same question. He replied that he never read such stuff, and he was tired of trying new things; that all Father Coughlin was after was money. To this the girl replied that he was right. Father Coughlin was for money, but for a more equal distribution of money. With a smile which denoted her tolerance of his prejudice, she continued to sell her papers. This party, still eager for an argument, turned to me with the remark that he had no use for that magazine. I asked him if he had ever read it.

He answered NO, that he wouldn't read it. I then asked what were his grounds for condemning it if he never read it. His reply to this was that he never believed what he read anyway. I asked if he had ever been in New Orleans. He had not. Asked what state it was in, he answered Louisiana. What river it was on, he answered Mississippi.

When I asked how he knew if he had never been there and did not believe what he reads, he said that he was taught that in school. To this I replied: "Well, young man, SOCIAL JUSTICE is an economic school in which you can learn a great lesson that would do you good. You would know more about it after a few lessons and be more competent to put up a sensible argument.

H. R. Rockwell.

St. Louis, Mo.

Press Tactics

To the Editor:

About once in every decade one reads something that is in absolute accord with ones own viewpoint, and does it please when you find that after being more or less alone alone in your views, that some other fellow has exactly the idea that you have!

An article in one of your recent issues does just this, as I had been disgusted for years with the bunk our papers try to ram down their readers' throats.

No doubt the reason that started me thinking this way came way back when the New York newspapers, for the sake of being the first with the news, conceded an election to Charles Evans Hughes, but in the morning Mr. Wilson was found elected! Then years after came the disgusting way in which they handled the Valentino death. We were deafened all day with the sound of boys shouting Extras in the streets and the headlines could not have been larger, while inside on page four or five was a three inch account of the passing of Dean Elliot of Harvard.

Since then I have passed up the front pages where the readers are treated to murders, arson, and the gang news, all fed to the foolish with a view to selling more papers, which may be good business, but it seems to me that it is more than what is commonly termed freedom of the press.

When and if the fall of Rome is repeated, I believe you can lay a lot of it to the door of the silly editors who have failed in their duty, or perhaps they do not know that they have one.

—John Verner.

Richmond, Ind.

We Get What We Want

To the Editor:

The election itself might be over but the effects will live. The people have decided and for four years they must abide by their decision. Whether they will take it without grumbling remains to be seen. There is an old saying: "After you get what you want, you do not want it."

Evidently the work of our courageous leader, Father Coughlin, in an effort to teach a politically ignorant people has been dealt a severe blow. His followers have seen fit to do him a "Kick-me" O'Connor.

May they now take their convictions with a smile, but if ever they find that they have been mistaken, let them beat their breast and repeat "Through my fault, through my very great fault!

—Joseph P. Nunes.

New Bedford, Mass.

Msgr. Ryan Challenged

To the Editor:

There are plenty of "denouncers" of Father Coughlin, but there is not one to be found who can or will PROVE that his monetary theory is false. If his program is so dangerous as to bring certain chaos, certainly the American people have a right to know these dangers.

There is a veritable army of spokesmen for the president, self-appointed or otherwise, who are ready to condemn any word that comes from the mouth of the priest against the president's policy, but there are few who are willing to grant him the same privilege of free speech. Instead of the opponents refuting argument with argument, they resort to the old discredited trick of ridicule or of appellations such as "rabble-rouser," "Pied Piper," etc.

On the evening of October 8 the voice of Msgr. Ryan came over the radio, joining the ranks of the denouncers. The honored cleric states that Fr. Coughlin's monetary theory is 90 per cent wrong and 10 per cent correct. We had long wondered what the exact percentage was! As a priest, this speaker must have been well trained in the rules of logic. He must be aware of the old principle, "Quod gratis assertur gratis negatur" (what is stated without proof may be denied without proof). Not one word of proof for this statement was forthcoming.

In St. Louis we heard Father Coughlin challenge the press to explain where the Federal Reserve System got the billions of dollars which it loaned to the president for relief purposes, at a time when the government loaned $2-billion to the banks to prevent total bankruptcy. Needless to say, the press in general was silent on this point. Msgr. Ryan claims to be an economist of long standing; in fact, he was preaching social justice before Father Coughlin was born. Perhaps he will publicly accept the challenge which the newspapers cannot or will not answer.

I am sure I speak for many students of social justice when I state that we would welcome an honest discussion of our present monetary system. Where do the banks get the money they loan to the government? What caused the banks to crash in such large numbers? What is wrong with government control of the issuance and regulation of money, instead of private control? Who regulates the amount of money in circulation? Is interest on war bonds justified? Did the president take the control of money out of the hands of the money changers? Who controls the price levels?

Why the conspiracy of silence in money matters, both on the radio and in the press?

—Father B. Kunkel.

Oakdale, Ill.

Knockers, Come In

To the Editor:

Encourage the knockers also to write in to this column, as every knock is a boost, and also we get a thrill out of the ignorance or stupidity of some people. Then, too, they might read SOCIAL JUSTICE and not understand it, or they might become converts to social justice if their views were explained.

But let them give their full name and address.

I believe that they should be expected to buy a copy when their answer appears in the paper.

—R. N.

Columbus, Ohio.

Editor's Note: No letter is published on this page unless it is signed with the full name and address of the writer. Many of these names are omitted in publication, however, at the specific request of the sender who might find his position endangered or himself victimized by superiors who in many cases, have been bitterly opposed to the principles advanced by Father Coughlin.

In Praise of Loyalty

To the Editor:

As an NUSJ member who voted for Lemke, I want to express a few remarks to my fellow members. To you the loyal members who stood by our great leader, in spite of defeat staring you in the face, I say congratulations, and may God bless your every endeavor. It is loyal followers like you who are real honest-to-goodness devotees of social justice.

To you dear misled members who deserted our ranks at a critical moment, I sympathize with you. Year in and year out you listen to Father Coughlin and applaud his every word. After each lecture you reiterate to your own immediate family what our leader has said, and how absolutely right he is. Filled with enthusiasm you even sit down and write a letter to him, backing him up to the sky and begging to be allowed to help his good work in some little way. Perhaps it was many of you who urged Father Coughlin to finally do something about the injustice being committed.

You did and still do look with righteous anger upon politicians and business leaders who have deviated from the course of social justice. You absolutely cannot see how they can be so inhuman. Yes, they are oftentimes inhuman, as were you, when you let yourself cast aside our leader's advice. Politicians and financial interests do not really mean to be inhuman, but they are lured that way little by little.

You criticize and scorn them at every opportunity, but did you ever consider that you acted, in this election, the exact same way as you condemn them for acting.

We are not defeated (no thanks to you), because our loyal followers have sufficient determination and leadership to build up a stronger and better organization. We will welcome you back into the fold and hope this time you will not forsake us at a critical moment.

—D. F. D.

Wilmington, Dela.

Want the Truth

To the Editor:

Your last issue arrived today and it is a peach! Thank God for the fearless ones! Our country needs to know the truth. I hope that the Church will continue Father Coughlin's preachments.

—John A. Wilson.

Spokane, Wash.

Letter from Dr. Kane

Dear Father Coughlin:

I am enclosing a copy of a speech which I delivered over station WTMV about 10 days ago. . . . If you find that in it I have said anything uncharitable, ungentlemanly or untrue, I will be very glad to do whatever I can to rectify any wrong I have done you. . . .

As I have given you full credit for being sincere, please believe me to be sincere also. I have no desire to hurt you or anyone else. I would be a contemptible coward, however, if I did not go to the defense of my church and my country if I thought anyone was harming either.

May Almighty God guide you in the use of your great talents, so that His Honor and Glory may not be sacrificed for a political bubble that will burst and be quickly forgotten.

Believe me to be,
Most sincerely,
—R. Emmet Kane.

St. Louis, Mo.

Likes Prompt Delivery

To the Editor:

I just wish to tell you how I appreciate the prompt delivery of SOCIAL JUSTICE to my home every week. There is no need to tell you that I read every line of it over and over. **It surely is the most educational paper in circulation.**

If there were a few more papers that had the courage of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and would tell the truth (which they do not), this would be a better country to live in.

May God bless Father Coughlin and all connected with his wonderful paper.

—Thomas Hughes.

New York, N. Y.

Reds Are Made While We Wait

To the Editor:

The public is alarmed at the openness of the communists who, a few years ago, would not dare to come out in the open.

Unenlightened, the public is growing more desperate and restless. Without work, his family hungry, no income, credit dead, the citizen has a government loan for his home, but the time is up and he cannot meet the repayment obligation. He goes to the re-employment office, which sends him to the emergency relief; this office sends him to the first office, which again sends him back. He grows desperate.

In some cases he happens to be an immigrant, naturalized, but with a decided foreign accent in his speech. As soon as he becomes impatient in his requests for help, he is met with the refrain from the office staff "You're a red, you're a red!" As he protests the insult, it is repeated. Angered at the repeated insults and with his family hungry and in rags, the citizen becomes desperate and retorts, **"All right, if you tell me again and again that I am a 'red,' then I'll be a 'red'."**

A minister recently was met by an individual in New York, who told him that the priests were getting the treatment that they deserve in Spain, and that just as soon as the communists get started here he would get the same kind of treatment!

Every true American who wishes our beloved country to escape the bloodshed of Russia, Mexico and Spain should exert every effort to spread the true principles of social justice. It is the one means most effective. Tell your neighbor about social justice. Although he might be poor and in rags and jobless, you can reason with him now before he becomes a fanatic zealot filled with thirst for blood and murder.

—Rev. F. Aubert, O.F.M.

Madison, Ill.

True Short Story

I am 19 years old and one of last June's college graduates. I have always considered myself of fairly high intelligence, a fact substantiated by my school record. But this summer I found that intelligence is not of too much use in this world.

For the past five years I worked my way through school. In high school I tutored various spoiled and brainless offsprings and in college I served the same type through menial mediums—waiting on tables, washing dishes, typing term papers—but refusing to write the latter through some quaintly honest scruple which they did not share.

And now comes the irony of the situation. I held four jobs (besides classes) my last year at college and now that I have secured the goal I was struggling for, graduation, I find that there are no jobs outside of school. This wonderfully exciting world to which we are supposed to doff our academic caps in awe, is a jobless, hopeless world without a chance for the willing and educated young people who are supposed to inherit it. The "hope of tomorrow" have become the "hopeless of today," with even less reason to look forward to the future.

I was trained in what is supposed to be a rather lucrative and useful field. There are dozens of places in my city which might hire me. I have visited most of them. In the majority of cases it is impossible to penetrate into the inner office. Some pitying secretary stops your first step. If you do happen to meet the god of the industry you hear the same story—"We'll take your name and send for you if we need anyone."

It is not the first time that I have faced this situation. One year, considered the depth of the depression, during the winter of 1933, I had to stay out of school and look for a job. I tramped from one place to another looking for any kind of a job, that never materialized. But that winter there was some hope for the future, so the politicians told us. By 1936 we heard, there would be plenty of jobs. In the meantime, go back to school and prepare yourself.

My family was then on relief, getting $4 a week to live on. Since then my father, also a college graduate, has been employed by the CWA, WPA and PWA, at salaries ranging from a "living wage" of $45 a month to the princely sum of $95 a month. I suppose I should be grateful for my NYA job last year of $10 a month, but if my father had been paid even a moderate salary I would not have had to take time away from studies and sleep, recreation not even being considered.

There is nothing remarkable about the ever increasing number of Communists and Socialists being turned out by colleges and universities. Those who can think are doing a lot of serious considering and condemning.

Charge Father Coughlin Is British Spy, 'Kluxer'

N.Y. Catholic Laymen Start Libel in Press

On stationery of the Catholic Laymen's League Opposed to Political Ecclesiasticism, 18 Fletcher Street, New York, newspapers of America—including SOCIAL JUSTICE—received a press release dated October 26, 1936. Like the telegram reproduced elsewhere on this page, the press release is signed by "William R. Wallace, secretary." Other official names appearing on the letter head are "Robert V. Daly, chairman; and John E. McGowan, vice president."

Here's a Hot Story

The exact text of the press release, as given to the newspapers (and as printed by many of them) follows:

"The activities of Charles E. Coughlin in the political campaign drawing to a close can fairly be summarized by his two main proposals:

"(1) With a handful(3 per cent at most) of the votes, Coughlin boasts that he will so manipulate the balloting in the coming election as to render impossible a majority presidential choice, thus to throw the issue into the House of Representatives, where again with his handful of votes he promises to thwart the will of the majority until he succeeds in forcing on the country his own dummy president—in face of the opposition of 97 per cent of the electorate!

"(2) He will then, he says, force on Congress his scheme that will water the nation's currency 500 per cent! What of it that his crackbrained scheme has been denounced, even by his own associates, including his bishop, M. J. Gallagher, as a menace to the government? What of it that the people of this country are to be started down the slippery slopes to chaos and confusion, disaster and destruction? All Coughlin has in mind apparently is that it was by this identically same course of ruinous inflation that all the dictators of the world today rode to power.

"Coughlin's appeals to bigotry, hatred, violence and virulence; his Jew baiting; his shameless use of his cloth to insult the President of the United States; his wild-eyed threats of "bullets instead of ballots" only emphasize his ill concealed contempt, if not his still complete ignorance, of American institutions. Born in Canada, Coughlin claims he is a citizen of this country by virtue of his father's citizenship. A citizen, though he never so much as crossed the narrow river that runs between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, Michigan, until his middle years, and then only in the course of his employment! A citizen, though he has never declared allegiance to this country! An American citizen, though he has taken an oath of allegiance to the British Crown!

("Took oath of allegiance to British Crown when he entered Canadian Army during World War.")

"The plan to divide the Catholic Church into partisan political camps (which Coughlin's Ku Klux partner agrees is good strategy for those bent on the destruction of the church) and the twin plan to divide the nation into partisan religious camps (by which strategy the British Crown has managed to rule numerous other nations, even to this day) will only prove that after all there is a method in some people's madness.

"We earnestly urge all our fellow citizens, but especially those of the Catholic faith, to make their repudiation of this alien adventurer so complete that he will deport himself, or be deported, forthwith from our shores.

"WILLIAM R. WALLACE
Secretary, Catholic Laymen's League Opposed to Political Ecclesiasticism."

Never in Army!

The cold, calm facts are weak weapons with which to undo the carefully planned damage of such a venomously calumnious plot. This propaganda of the so-called "Catholic Laymen's League" has been widely disseminated in a press already hostile to the work of Father Coughlin, as well as to his church, long before the National Union was organized. This press campaign has been further aided by lay speakers sponsored by the same movement, the formation of which was noted in SOCIAL JUSTICE several weeks ago. Readers were warned then to be on guard for sensational propaganda, but such villification under so-called "Catholic" auspices was incredible.

Father Coughlin needs little defense from these "charges." He has been before the radio audience for 10 years, a lone battler for his Church and its philosophy, "in the brambles and the front line trenches," where timorous churchmen were reluctant to adventure.

The simple fact that **he never entered the Canadian army during the World war** would seem to be enough to discredit the whole fabrication. If it were not, the accusation that he is "British agent" should laugh "Mr. Wallace" out of countenance. The Jew "baiting," as he calls Father Coughlin's castigation of the money changers, was mild indeed in contrast with those times Father Coughlin made diplomats uncomfortable as he appeared on national broadcasts to "twist the British Lion's tail."

After all that, to call him a British agent would be about as sensible as to charge the consecrated priest with being an agent of "the Ku Klux Klan!"

And if that isn't just what these propagandists have gone and done!

We won't even answer that; ink costs too much.

NOTICE OF DEPORTATION ACTION!

Send the following Message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

3 P M October 22 1936

Charles E Coughlin Royal Oak Michigan

I have been authorized and directed by the Catholic Laymens League to file charges against you with the object of seeking your deportation as an alien enemy period Pending adjudication of this matter I will meet you in any forum you name and will post with jointly selected party ten thousand dollars to be paid to any charity or charities named by committee composed of representatives of patriotic fraternal organizations of New York City if I fail to prove to any jointly selected audience that your scandalous and scurrilous statements that the President of the United States is a communist collaborator is so much camouflage to conceal the real truth that you are a British agent in conspiracy with agents of the Ku Klux Klan to bring about the disruption of this nation and of the Catholic Church period

William R Wallace Secretary
Catholic Laymens League Opposed to
Political Ecclesiasticism
18 Fletcher Street New York N Y
Telephone John 4 2857

The text of the telegram reproduced above will be self-explanatory. It is "official" notice to Father Coughlin that an organization calling itself the "Catholic Laymen's League Opposed to Political Ecclesiasticism" intends to file deportation proceedings against him as "an alien enemy." Mr. Wallace's libelous charges that the radio pastor is "a British agent in conspiracy with agents of the Ku Klux Klan" are disposed of in Father Coughlin's message to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE. **(See Pages 2 and 15.)**

Msgr. Ryan Praised Radio Pastor in 1933

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, former rector of the Catholic University of America, in a Detroit address delivered on December 4, 1933, before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, delivered the following remarks:

"I know you all want to ask me about Father Coughlin. I do not agree with everything he says. But on the main question that confronts us now in an effort to get out of this depression, Father Coughlin is on the side of the angels.

"Let him make all the mistakes he likes; he is stirring up the popular mind, and that has to be done by someone. The masses are sluggish-minded and have not shown any faint signs of rebellion until recently. The recovery program opposed by the moneyed interests cannot be carried through on an intellectual plane alone. The masses must be enlisted to fight for it before you can put it over. Father Coughlin is arranging that kind of thing to a considerable extent, and in doing so is a useful citizen.

"In spite of the exaggerations which he may—I say, may—make, he is on the side of the angels."

Tablet Answers Monsignor Ryan

From the Brooklyn Tablet:

"The Tablet" has maintained, ever since Father Coughlin came into the picture, that he was entitled to his opinion, and that if he misrepresented the popes he would and should be corrected. It still holds this view. It regrets that Msgr. Ryan did not answer and endeavor to expose those theories.

"Instead of ripping up the platform of the National Union for Social Justice, if it can be ripped up, Msgr. Ryan entered into an extraordinary series of arguments which were easily answered.

"On Saturday morning a National Republican leader asked us to supply a priest to answer Msgr. Ryan under Republican auspices. We answered: 'Forget it. Father Coughlin will take care of the matter tonight.' He did so and in a crushingly effective manner.

"We regret, as do thousands of others, that Msgr. Ryan could not find one kind word to say for his brother-priest. From one end of the country today to the other, the Detroit priest is being lambasted. The communists, through their publications and subterraneous channels, have blackguarded him as a fascist. A group of supposedly influential Catholics have assailed him as a communist and subversive rabble rouser. A petition was cabled to the pope when Bishop Gallagher was in Rome asking Father Coughlin be gagged; another with 100 names was ready to be released in Washington.

"The daily press, the radio and others have viciously denounced the priest. Even 'plants' have been used. In the face of this priest-hunt one might think Msgr. Ryan, instead of running with the crowd crying for Father Coughlin's head, would at least say a word in behalf of another Levite, in good standing, an apostle of the living annual wage, a foe of the forces of anti-Christ."

Fr. Coughlin's Open Letter On the Clerical Question —Continued

(Continued from Page 2)

bullets in democratic America. That advocacy was printed by a hostile press reporter who failed to tell the story of the circumstances under which the word "bullets" was used. It was a case of my fellow priests condemning me injudiciously without having heard the other side of the case.

I calmly state the above paragraphs objectively and without the least sign of bitterness.

There is a purpose for my drawing these objections to the attention of the public, and especially to the priests and ministers of religion. Christian leaders, including Catholics and Protestants, must unite in our common fight against communism or else Christianity in America will suffer no better fate than it has suffered in Mexico, Spain, France and Russia. All were Catholic countries. In each one of these countries the Catholic Church existed centuries before communism was heard of. In each one of these countries the poor citizens were exploited in the shadow of the cross. In each one of these countries "modern usury," as Leo XIII described it, grew apace as wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few, as the poor were multiplied, and as the priests from the pulpits gave little or no expression to the doctrines enunciated in Rerum Novarum, or in Quadragesimo Anno.

In vain both Leo and Pius wrote to bishops, priests and laymen that **"this is the most important question of our age."** In vain did the Shepherd of Souls inform the clergy of the world that the exploitation of the poor and the concentration of wealth could never be overcome as long as money and credit were held and controlled in the hands of a few so that "no one dare breathe against their will." In one sense this is a serious indictment which history will write against the clergy of the Catholic Church in particular, **because Communism has been most successful in Catholic countries.**

Again, I repeat, that I write these things with no bitterness. I write them with no thought of asking the clergy or the laity to cease attacking me because that is unimportant. I write these things for the sole purpose of begging my Christian co-religionists and my clerical brethren **to unite, and face the greatest issue of the day.** It must be faced, not as children face a problem, but as erudite, intelligent, and trained leaders will face it by endeavoring to remove the causes which breed such effects. First there must be unity of thought, unity of action, and unity of purpose to characterize the combined attack against these causes which beget communism. In this crisis there is no place for fence straddlers. There is no excuse for complacency. There is no argument for criminal silence.

I have fought to the best of my ability against the causes which create communism, chief of which is the usurious money system vogue in America today. Perhaps others among the clergy will now continue the battle for religion, for God, and for country.

If, as Monsignor Ryan says, 90 per cent of my financial philosophy is wrong, I shall bide my time until Monsignor Ryan and those who support his views will disclose the 90 per cent of the financial philosophy which is correct. I shall be among the first to applaud it, to preach it, and to sustain it.

Unfortunately, this whole affair is not concerned so much with the conflict of methods. It is evident that it has developed into a conflict of principles. Until such time as the basic principles of money and credit will be determined and until such time as the present money system which, in the words of Pius XI, renders "irresistible" the exploitation of the poor and the concentration of wealth is corrected, the futility of the efforts of one voice is apparent.

Meanwhile the principles of the National Union have escaped attack despite all the brains and talent and animosity employed to assault my person.

The Church has always been the defender of the poor in principle. In principle it has always been on God's side in every case. In practice it has too often been on the side of the concentrators of wealth, not officially, but unofficially. In former days when the question of usury was first propounded, the unofficial church was seriously divided. In our day the division is just as pronounced. **Officially, however, there is no escaping the definition on the part of the Church relative to this new kind of usury which is touchstone of want in the midst of plenty.**

As for the methods of attack against Communism and against modern capitalism which have characterized my utterances, I reaffirm their correctness. I employed the patristic method made famous by those Fathers of the Church who attacked the errors publicized by Arius, Nestorius, and Mannes. These methods named names, specified deeds, and appealed to the public mind by concrete example.

It matters little whether or not the patristic method is chosen or whether there be substituted for it the Thomistic method of the Middle Ages or the Oxford method developed by Cardinal Newman. Each and every method has its shortcomings and its excellencies. But it matters mightily whether the principles which I have developed from Quadragesimo Anno are correct on this question of money.

Of one thing I am certain: You cannot get rid of abuses of modern capitalism and you cannot prevent the onrush of red communism by merely preaching against these two evils. You cannot outlaw the concentration of wealth or eradicate the deep-rooted growth of bolshevism by attacking them with rhetoric. Action must be taken. **In a democratic country where laws are made by representatives of the people and executed by an executive elected by the people, democratic action can be achieved only through democratic ballots.**

There is no bitterness, I repeat, in any of the above statements which I have made. I am simply facing facts. I am endeavoring hereby to arouse the clergy of America. I am hoping, as one who has borne more scars and wounds as a result of my objection to modern capitalism and communism than any other clergyman, to awaken my fellow clergymen from their apathy, to arouse them under courageous leadership of their lawful superiors, to remind them that life on earth is a warfare and that a priest's place is in the front trenches.

We can afford to have no personal animosity as we are struggling in this moment for a meeting of minds.

My prayer is that the Holy Ghost will enter all of us and that the spirit of charity will fill all of us as we endeavor scientifically to remove the causes which create communism.

Thus I have made my point clear. I shall not continue to wage the battle which I have fought as long as the Generals are indifferent and as long as my fellow officers are in such flagrant disagreement. I shall not wear the insignia of rebel—an insignia that has been placed upon my clerical uniform by my fellow clergy.

I have not deserted the members of the National Union. Together we will dig ourselves in the front trenches awaiting the decision from the Generals in command to advance. Silence is better on my part for the moment. Rest and quiet is the order of the day for you. Watchful waiting!

* * *

Already 65 per cent of American citizens profess no affiliation to any church whatsoever. Already thousands of Catholics are joining the ranks of this 65 per cent. Surely the Christian leaders who were partly responsible in bringing culture to pagan Europe; surely the traditions of the saints who opposed paganism, slavery and injustice throughout the ages has not been abandoned!

Surely, the spirit of the crusaders still survives!

If less interest in brick and mortar, in bonds and in debts and the materialities, which engross the minds of too many of our clergy, is manifested in these things and more interest in the justice of Christ becomes evident, communism with its ten thousand errors shall be eradicated and want in the midst of plenty shall be destroyed.

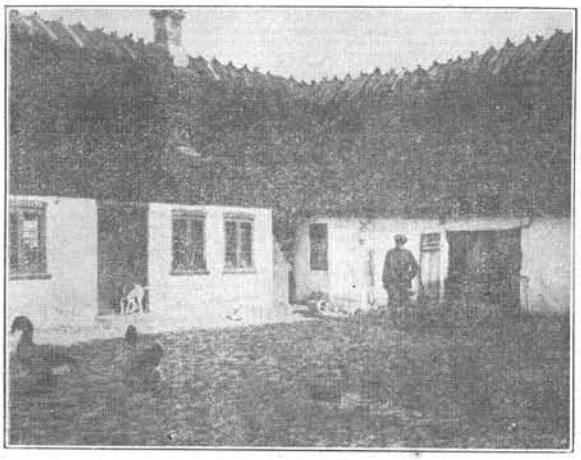
There is a new day before us as resplendent as the day which greeted St. Paul. There is a new romance to be lived by every priest, more interesting than the one lived by a Patrick. There is a new battle more glorious than Lepanto, a new golden age of faith, if we but have the heart and the will to love each other, to learn from each other, to stand by each other.

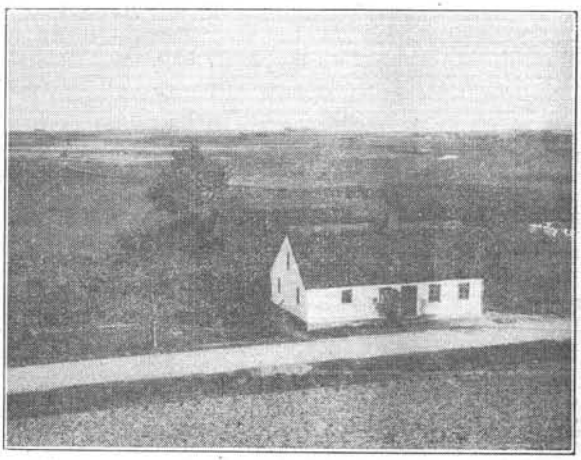
"God wills it" was the inspiration preached by a John Capristrano and a Bernard of Clairvoux.

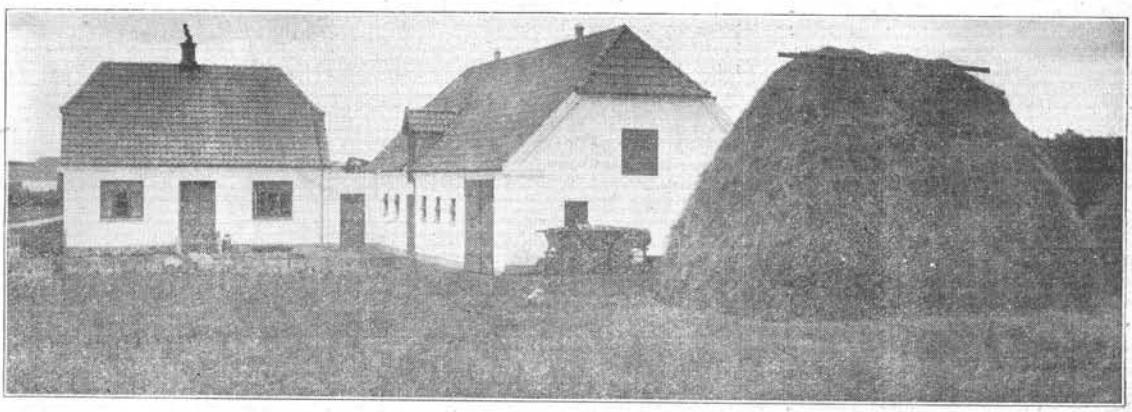
"God wills it" must be the inspiration which motivates all of us today.

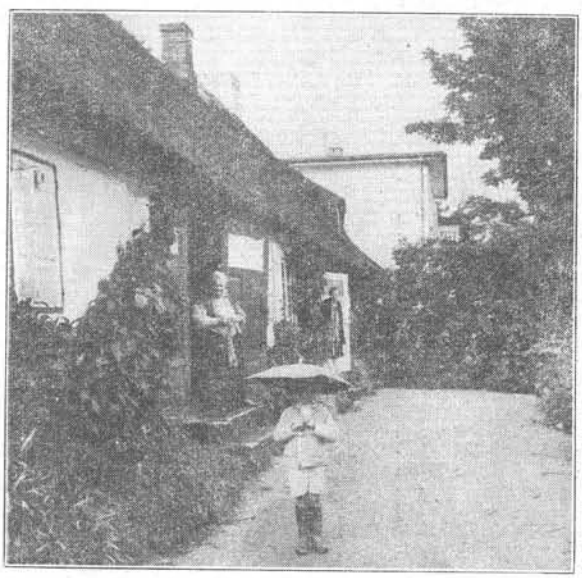
Charles Coughlin

Danes Are a Happy Folk -- Here's Why









—All pictures on this page from Ewing Galloway.

The story of Denmark's ideal solution of its farm problem is told on page 5 of today's SOCIAL JUSTICE. Every farmer in Denmark owns his own farm, its purchase financed by the government over 60 years, without interest. Farm houses and barns for the stock are often under one roof (upper left). Danish farmers are industrious and thrifty. Their dairies send butter to the United States.

A vista on the Kolindsund, a bit of low land on the East Coast made useable by dikes and canals, is shown at the upper right. Center—a typical neat farm place in the region of Billeshave of the sort in which the young bride and groom start farming. Below (left)—typical thatched cottage in farm village, whence villagers go out to cultivate their nearby farm lands; right—just happy farm girls.